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CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN PROPOSED
STRUCTURES 18 AND 20: PAPILLION CREEK
TRIBUTARIES PROJECT, DOUGLAS
AND SARPY COUNTIES,
NEBRASKA

by

JOHN E. PETERSON, II and ROBERT E. PEPPERL

9. Final TECHNICAL REPORT NO. 81-01

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ABSTRACT

Phase 1 cultural resources investigations carried out within two proposed project units located in Douglas and Sarpy Counties near Omaha, Nebraska, were completed during February and March, 1981, under a purchase order agreement between the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the University of Nebraska-Lincoln. Comprehensive background research and an intensive surface survey within select project areas were conducted to identify cultural resources located on project lands and to evaluate the need for further work required to assess the National Register eligibility of identified sites. In-field inspection was completed for 492 acres (51.4%) within structure 18 and for 716 acres (60.4%) within structure 20. This work resulted in identification of three Native American and 17 Euroamerican sites. A single Euroamerican farmstead site (25D029) located within structure 18 is considered of potential architectural interest and will require Phase 2 investigations to facilitate further assessment. No further investigations are recommended for structure 20.

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CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN PROPOSED
STRUCTURES 18 AND 20: PAPILLION CREEK
TRIBUTARIES PROJECT, DOUGLAS
AND SARPY COUNTIES,
NEBRASKA

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INTRODUCTION

Phase 1 cultural resources investigations within two proposed project areas located on tributaries of Papillion Creek in Douglas and Sarpy Counties, Nebraska, were conducted during February and March, 1981, under a purchase order agreement between the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District, and the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Division of Archeological Research. The scope of work for these studies required that comprehensive background research and intensive field investigations of 30 percent of the project lands were to be completed and documented in a draft report within an approximate eight week period prior to 28 March 1981.

In-field survey and documentation was carried out intermittently, as weather conditions permitted, during eight work days by an experienced four-member crew under the supervision of John Peterson. Other field personnel were Mary McCormick, Sally Donovan, and Suzanne Wellington. Peterson also completed the background study and reported the survey results. Robert Pepperl was responsible for planning and overall direction of the study.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Two proposed flood control facilities, structure numbers 18 and 20, are planned for development on two tributaries of Papillion Creek which are located near the western limits of Omaha, Nebraska (Figure 1). The two project units involve a combined area of approximately 2,231 acres (ac) or 903 hectares (ha). These sites are situated within the southwestern portion of the Papillion Creek (Papio) Watershed at approximately 17 and 19 miles (mi) north of the confluence of Big Papillion Creek with the Missouri River.

STRUCTURE 18

Structure 18 is located in Millard Township, Douglas County, and is situated on the lower reaches of Boxelder Creek near its confluence with West Branch Papillion Creek. Project boundaries encompass an irregular area of approximately 957 acres which extends for a distance of 3.5 miles along the stream and primarily includes the creek bottom and lower valley slopes within a half mile or less on each side of the creek channel (Figure 2).

Proposed project features include a dam and spillway structure and a normal conservation pool of approximately 255 acres which will be maintained at or below 1110' elevation with a maximum flood pool level of 1128.2' elevation. This inundated area will consist solely of the creek bottom within the first mile west of the dam axis and will be confined largely to the present creek channel within an additional mile. Plans for recreational developments on project lands are indicated in materials

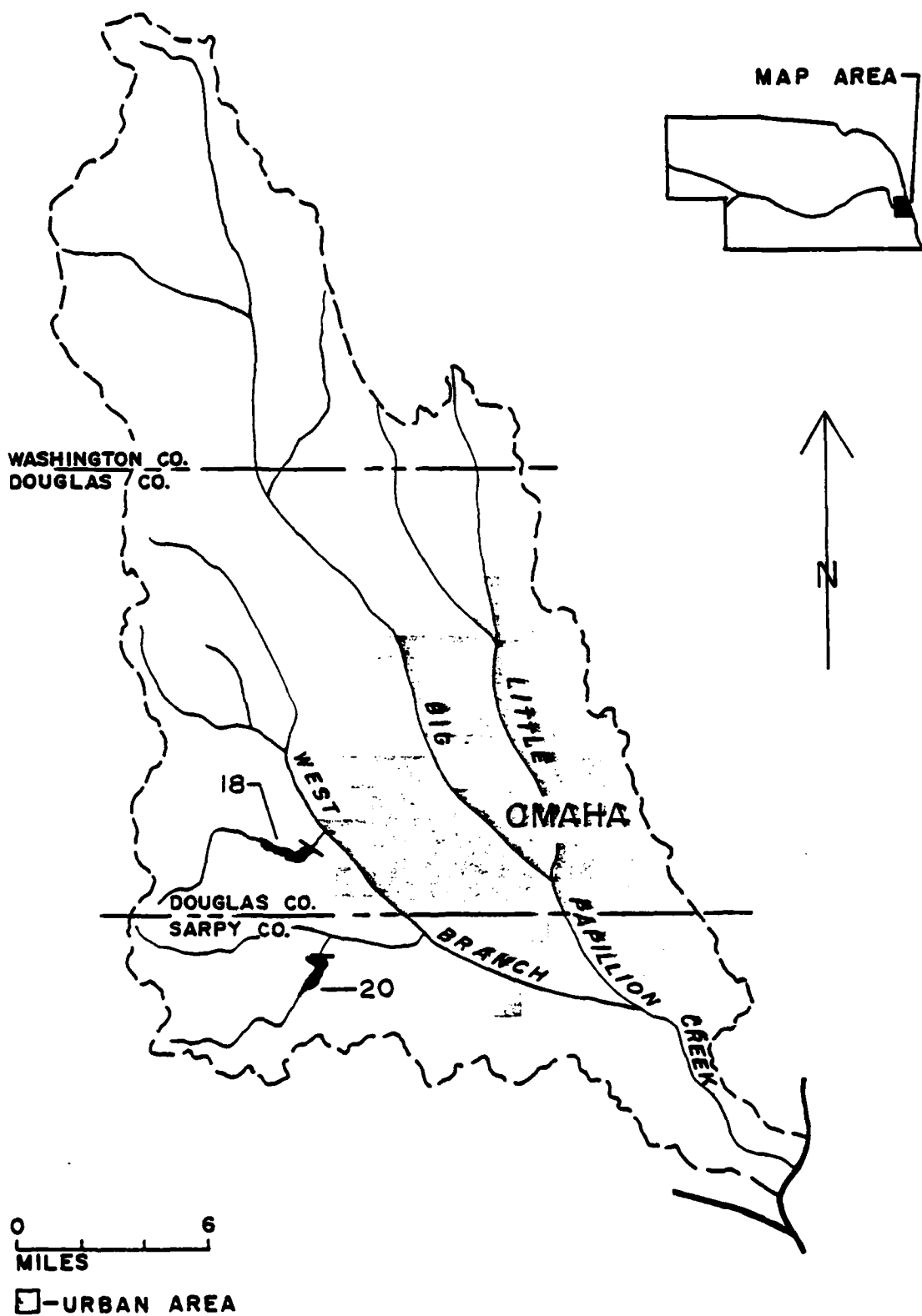


Figure 1. Papillion Creek (Papio) Watershed, east-central Nebraska, showing locations of proposed structure nos. 18 and 20 project areas.

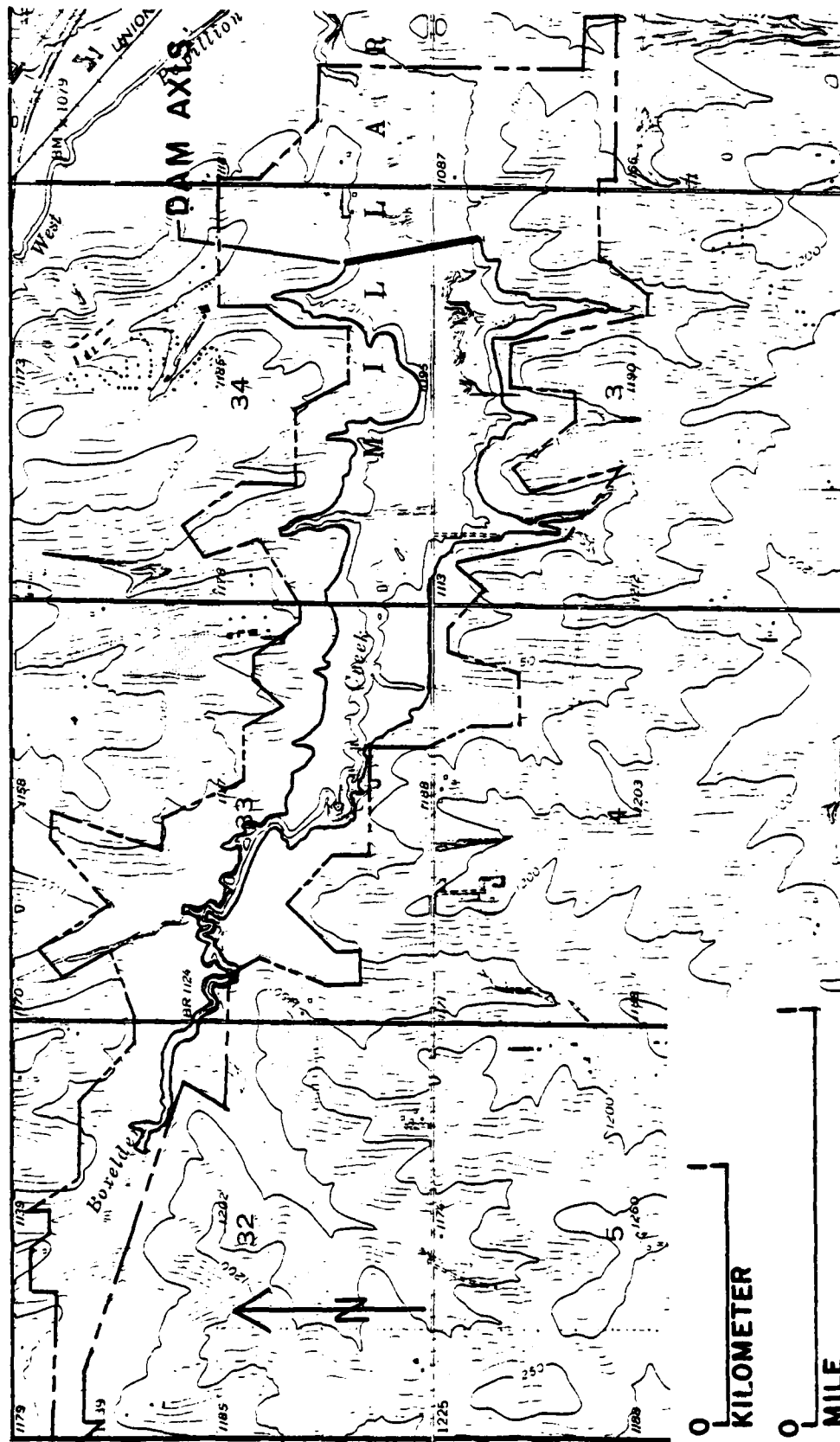


Figure 2. Topographic map showing proposed project features; structure 18, Douglas County, Nebraska (adapted from U.S.G.S. 7.5' Gretna quadrangle).

provided with the scope of work. The location and extent of these areas and other specific construction operations (e.g., borrow areas) are not identified.

The project area is situated on the western edge of the Omaha city limits and extends between 156th Street on the east and 192nd Street on the west. West Center Street is located from a quarter to half mile north of the project while 'F' Street bisects the eastern half of the proposed unit. Residential developments are present along the northern margin of the eastern project area and on the southern margin at the west end, as well as scattered occupied residences within the project limits. All lands within proposed project boundaries are currently in private ownership.

STRUCTURE 20

Structure 20 is located in Richland Township, Sarpy County, on the lower reaches of an unnamed creek near its confluence with South Branch Papillion Creek. Project boundaries encompass an irregular area of approximately 1186 acres which extends for a distance of 3.0 miles along the stream and includes the creek bottom, lower valley slopes, and small segments of the upper ridges within a half mile or less on each side of the creek channel (Figure 3). The lower end of a small intermittent tributary is also included.

Proposed project features consist of a dam and spillway structure and a conservation pool of approximately 240 acres which will be maintained at or below 1096' elevation while the maximum flood pool will be at 1113' elevation. A two mile length of the creek bottom will be inundated. Plans for recreational developments and specific borrow areas apparently have not been defined.

Interstate 80 and associated commercial developments extend along the south and east edge of the project area. Isolated farmsteads and residences are scattered on the east and west project margins. All project lands are currently owned by the Federal government. Farmsteads formerly located within this area have been vacated and all buildings have been removed.

STUDY DEFINITION

This study is designed to assist the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in complying with various antiquities legislation and Federal regulations concerned with the protection of significant cultural resources which may be affected by the development of Federal projects. Relevant authorities include the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665, 16 U.S.C. 470), Executive Order 11593, signed 13 May 1971 (36 FR 8921), and the Archeological and Historical Preservation Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-291, 16 U.S.C. 469). The scope of work (see Appendix B) for this project requires a Phase 1 investigation of sufficient intensity to establish the presence or absence of archeological,

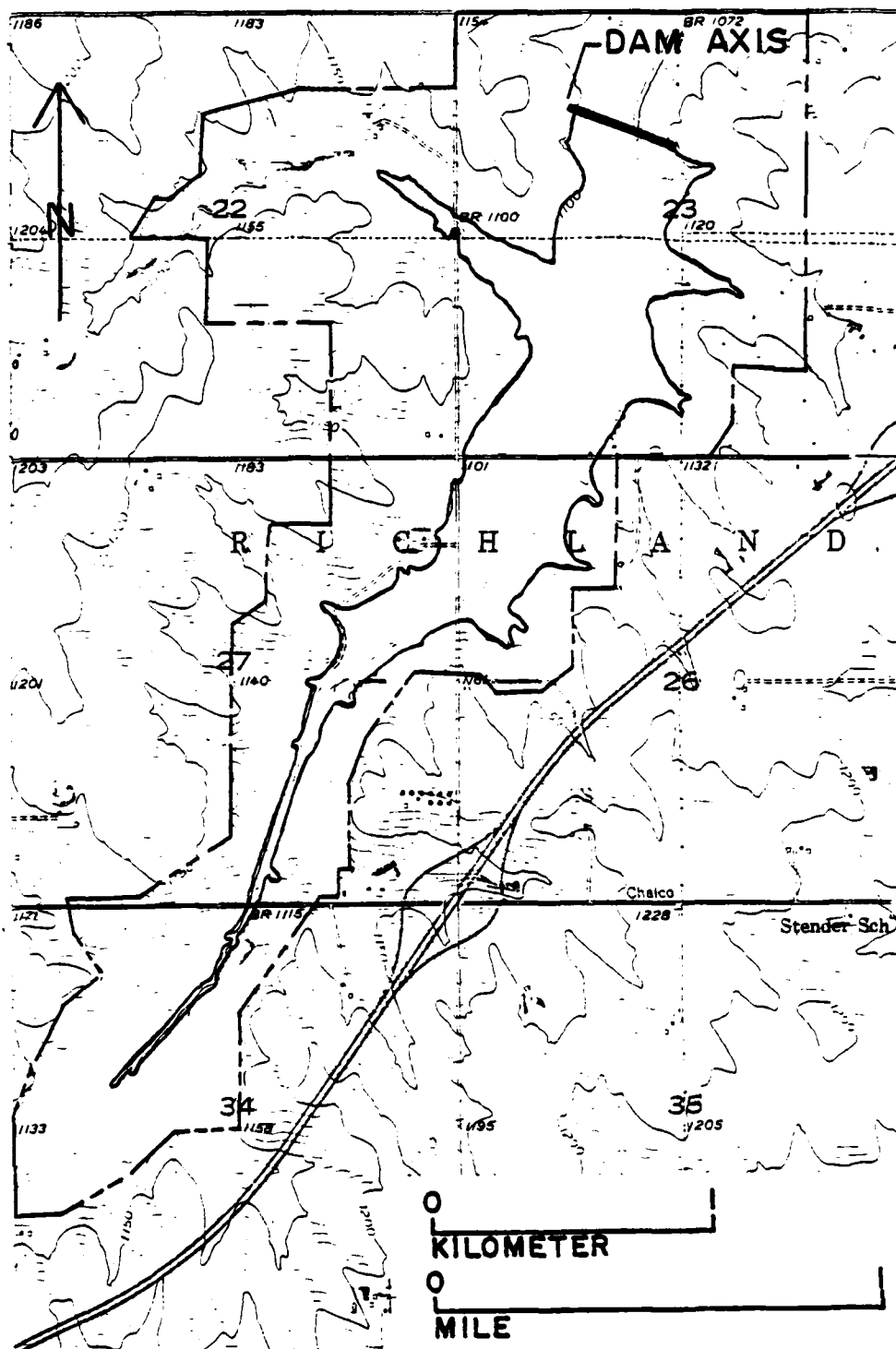


Figure 3. Topographic map showing proposed project features; structure 20, Sarpy County, Nebraska (adapted from U.S.G.S. 7.5' Gretna quadrangle).

historical, and historic architectural resources within project limits and to determine the scope of further National Register assessments (Phase 2 work) which may be required.

For this purpose, Phase 1 work is considered to be responsible for accomplishing three major objectives: 1) *resource identification* through comprehensive archival research and intensive surface inspection of designated project areas -- in this case, the dam and spillway area in entirety and 30% of remaining project lands; 2) *descriptive documentation* of the surface remains of identified resources which will facilitate; 3) a *preliminary evaluation* of potential project impacts and the need for Phase 2 investigations. This second phase, if required, would consist of detailed site-specific investigations (e.g., subsurface testing) to determine site integrity and significance with respect to National Register criteria (36 CFR 60.6). Qualified sites, those determined eligible to the National Register of Historic Places, would require a third management phase involving mitigation or preservation efforts as appropriate to expected project impacts.

STUDY METHODS

The procedures utilized in meeting the objectives of this study were developed in accordance with various Federal standards concerning the implementation of cultural resources studies, including the proposed guidelines entitled, "Recovery of Scientific, Prehistoric, Historic, and Archeological Data: Methods, Standards, and Reporting Requirements" (36 CFR Part 66, Federal Register 42(19):5374-5383, Friday, January 28, 1977), and the final rules published by the Corps of Engineers entitled, "Identification and Administration of Cultural Resources (33 CFR Part 305, Federal Register 43(64):13990-13998, Monday, April 3, 1978).

Methods appropriate to each of the study objectives are briefly outlined in the following work program. Specific procedures utilized for each task are described further in subsequent report sections.

RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION

Extensive background research and intensive field investigations were initiated to identify known and previously unrecorded cultural resources located within project limits. These two tasks were implemented as follows:

- 1) Background studies, involving a thorough search of pertinent literature and records, were carried out for a comprehensive study area encompassing the two project units. This work provides a summary of the cultural and environmental context of the project areas pertinent to identification of previously known resources and development of expectations concerning the presence or absence of significant cultural remains within project limits.

Library sources, site records, and other archival materials on file at the Nebraska State Historical Society and the University of Nebraska-Lincoln were reviewed concerning history and prehistory within the study area. The results of prior work in the region were reviewed and evaluated. Full listings and additions to the National Register of Historic Places were also examined. Due to the compressed project schedule, much of this work was conducted intermittently during and following the field investigations.

2) Field survey. An intensive (100% coverage) pedestrian survey involving inspection of the entire dam and spillway areas and 30% of remaining project lands was performed to locate previously unrecorded resources and to determine the potential that additional sites may be situated within project limits. The sample of project lands inspected was selected through consideration of likely resource locations, potential project impacts, and efficiency in implementing the field effort.

RESOURCE DOCUMENTATION

In addition to standardized field procedures for indicating the location, content, and field context of identified resources, further field mapping and archival research was initiated as appropriate to site-specific objectives. This work provided a systematic field record of each location and assisted in evaluating the need for further site-specific data recovery and assessment. Archival documentation of historic resources supplemented the field data, and in many cases, constituted the major part of the site record.

RESOURCE EVALUATION

All identified resource locations were subjected to a preliminary appraisal of historic values and research potentials on the basis of surface evidence and archival information. The relation of these sites to proposed project features was also evaluated to identify potential impacts of project development. The purpose of this work was to identify specific resources which would require further investigation (Phase 2) for assessing eligibilities to the National Register of Historic Places. Criteria for this evaluation were developed in accordance with National Register guidelines concerning resource significance (36 CFR 60.6) and involve consideration of the importance of these resources in history and the potential for recovering further significant data relevant to various research interests. A final report was prepared to present the conclusions and recommendations of the study regarding the need for Phase 2 work.

BACKGROUND

PHYSICAL SETTING

The general project area is located within the formerly glaciated region of eastern Nebraska at the western edge of the Missouri River bluffs and is characterized by rolling loess hills. The two proposed project units are each situated near the mouth of small tributary streams which are deeply entrenched in the bottoms of narrow, shallow valleys bordered by low, gently sloped hills (see Figure 4).

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

Physiographically, the Papillion Creek Tributaries Project is located in the Drift Hills of the Central Lowland Province of eastern Nebraska (Burchett and Reed 1967:2; Fenneman 1931, 1938). The Drift Hills area is a deeply eroded zone, approximately 60 miles wide, that parallels the Missouri River (Strong 1935:31; Wedel 1961:28). In this zone the upland ridges are generally rounded to moderately sloping, while the valley slopes are usually strong to moderately steep. Valley bottoms are nearly level to very gently sloped (Bartlett 1975:75). The major drainages include the Missouri, Platte and Elkhorn Rivers plus their tributaries.

The soils in the area are formed by three kinds of parent material: Peoria loess and younger loess, glacial till, and alluvium (Bartlett 1975:73). The uplands are covered by wind deposited loess and are underlain by glacial till. Alluvium is present in bottomlands formed by rivers and streams. Along the bluffs, sandstone of the Dakota group limestone bedrock are exposed in small areas (Bartlett 1975:75). Outcrops of Nehawka Flint (chert) are present in the area and provide a source for lithic raw materials (Carlson and Peacock 1975).

The climate of this region is distinctly continental and is marked by extreme summer and winter temperature ranges. The mean annual temperature is 50°F. However, the mean high temperature is 101°F, and the mean low temperature is -14°F (Bartlett 1975:73-76). There are generally 167 days without a killing frost in rural areas. The prevailing wind direction is from the south to southeast from May to September and from the northeast during the remainder of the year.

FLORA AND FAUNA

The project area has been characterized as a grassland-deciduous forest contact community (Shelford 1963:309-319). Absolute boundaries between grassland and forest communities are not static, rather, they fluctuate in response to climatic changes. Plant and animal communities inhabiting this contact zone vary somewhat from those of either grasslands or forests (Shelford 1963:306). The following briefly considers the dominant plants and animals native to the area prior to Euroamerican domination.

A



B



Figure 4. Photographs of the general project areas. A) unnamed creek and general area looking toward northeast near dam axis, proposed structure 20, Sarpy County; B) Boxelder Creek and general area looking toward north near dam axis, proposed structure 18, Douglas County.

Prior to cultivation, uplands were covered by prairie grasses. Native upland vegetation consisted of little bluestem, needle grass, side-oats gramma, junegrass, and prairie dropseed. Along the floodplains big bluestem, tall panicgrass, indiagrass, and wild rye were abundant (Bartlett 1975:77).

Belts of deciduous forest were present along the major waterways. Forests covered the bottoms, fringed the bluffs, and extended into the uplands (Wedel 1961:39). Dominant forest-edge vegetation included: bur oak, bitternut hickory, chinkapin oak, basswood, northern red oak, shag bark hickory, and black oak (Aikman 1926; Shelford 1963:308, Figure 12-1).

The forest-edge was inhabited by a variety of animals; dominant taxa have been described by Shelford (1963:313-317) and include: black bear, white-tailed deer, mule deer, wapiti, bison, coyote, gray fox, cottontail, raccoon, striped and spotted skunk, gray squirrel, Franklin's ground squirrel, meadow jumping mouse, turkey, bobwhite, striped grouse, prairie chicken, and a variety of small birds.

SUMMARY AND RESULTS OF PREVIOUS ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Archeological investigations within the vicinity of the Papillion Creek Watershed have been sporadically conducted throughout the twentieth century. Early pioneering work in eastern Nebraska was conducted by Blackman, Gilder, and Sterns between 1900 and 1914 (see Strong 1935:40-55). During the 1930s extensive investigations were conducted by the Nebraska Archeological Survey under the direction of Strong, and by the Nebraska State Historical Society under Hill's direction. Subsequent field work, from the 1950s to the present, has primarily been limited to highway salvage projects conducted by the Nebraska State Historical Society. Previous archeological studies in eastern Nebraska are reviewed and evaluated by Gradwohl (1969:18-29).

Prior to the 1981 survey, archeological investigations had not been conducted within the immediate project area. Archeological sites, however, have been recorded within the vicinity of the proposed structures. Historic and prehistoric sites previously identified at locations within ten miles of the proposed structures are considered as a basis to delimit the range of site types which could be expected in this area. Generalized site locations are illustrated in Figure 5; an inventory of recorded sites, the extent of previous investigations, and pertinent references are summarized in Table 1.

Although numerous sites have been identified near the project area, only a limited number of studies have been published (e.g., Hill and Cooper 1937, 1938; Strong 1935). Gradwohl (1969:29, 122-135) has observed that the limited extent and often unsystematic quality of reported information greatly restricts the ability of an investigator to evaluate the results of these previous field efforts.

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Table 1. Summary of archeological and historical sites previously identified within approximately ten miles of proposed structures 18 and 20, Papillion Creek Tributaries Project, Douglas and Sarpy Counties, Nebraska (continued).

Site Number and Site Name	Site Description and Taxonomic Assignment ¹	Previous Investigation ²	Location	Miles from Project Area ³
25D013 Pitzel	"Early man" Scottsbluff	1971 recorded NSHS (Jones and Carlson)	ridge, tribu- tary of Little Papillion Creek	7.1
25D015 unnamed	subsurface (ca. 5 acres)	1970 recorded NSHS (Lindsay)	floodplain, Platte River	6.9
25D016 unnamed	campsite	1971 recorded NSHS (Carlson)	ridge slope, Platte River	4.6
25D018 Mansfield	cabin; Euroamerican historic	1971 recorded NSHS (Jensen)	ridge	7.9
25D019 Coplin	cabin; Euroamerican historic	1972 recorded NSHS (Jensen)		9.1
25D021 unnamed	lithic surface scatter	1975 recorded UNL (Holen and Larson)	ridge slope, Big Papillion Creek	10.8
25D0501 Elam Clark Mill	flour mill; Euroamerican historic (ca. 1872)	1980 recorded NSHS (Buecker)	Elkhorn River	5.9
25D0502 Ireland Mill	flour mill; Euroamerican historic (ca. 1872)	1980 recorded NSHS (Buecker)	Big Papillion Creek	5.6
25D0506 McArdle Mill	flour mill; Euroamerican historic (ca. 1865)	1980 recorded NSHS (Buecker)	old bed of Papillion Creek	2.1

Table 1. Summary of archeological and historical sites previously identified within approximately ten miles of proposed structures 18 and 20, Papillion Creek Tributaries Project, Douglas and Sarpy Counties, Nebraska (continued).

Site Number and Site Name	Site Description and Taxonomic Assignment ¹	Previous Investigations ²	Location	Miles from Project Area ³
<u>B. Sarpy County</u>				
25SY1 Farnsworth "Fremont 1"	village; Nebraska (Hill and Cooper 1937:271-292)	1935 excavation NSHS (Hill)	ridge, Elkhorn and Missouri Rivers	7.4
25SY2 Cornish Meadows	village; Nebraska (Hill and Cooper 1938:287-295)	1937 excavation NSHS (Hill)	ridge, Platte River	9.0
25SY4 Rogers	village; (ca. 80 acres); Nebraska	1937 recorded NSHS (Cooper)	terrace, un- named Creek	7.9
25SY5 Gates	village; Nebraska (Strong 1935:143-168)	1930-1931 excavation UNL (Strong)	ridge, Papillion Creek	9.8
25SY7 Papillion	recorded from old site book	1972 recorded NSHS (Jensen)	not plotted	-
25SY10 unnamed	earth lodge; Nebraska ?	1958 recorded NSHS (Kivett)	terrace, Papillion Creek	0.9
25SY11 Sieth Ossuary	ossuary; Nebraska	1961 excavated NSHS (Kivett)	ridge	10.4
25SY12 (see 25SY14)	Omaha	NSHS		9.1

Table 1. Summary of archeological and historical sites previously identified within approximately ten miles of proposed structures 18 and 20, Papillion Creek Tributaries Project, Douglas and Sarpy Counties, Nebraska (continued).

Site Number and Site Name	Site Description and Taxonomic Assignment ¹	Previous Investigations ²	Location	Miles from Project Area ³
25SY13 Moses Merrill Mission	mission; Euroamerican historic (ca. 1835-1840)	1940 survey NSHS 1970 recorded NSHS (Jones)	low terrace, Zwiebel Creek	10.1
25SY14 Kurze Omaha Village	village; (ca. 5 acres) Omaha and Nebraska (ca. 1847-1854) (Blackman 1906:390; Strong 1935:143-144)	1904 survey 1970 recorded NSHS (Carlson)	ridge, Papillion Creek	9.5
25SY16 unnamed	burial (ca. 3x5 feet)	1965 excavation NSHS (Frantz)	bank, Platte River	10.5
25SY17 Moses Merrill Oto Village	village; Oto (ca. 1835-1840) (Olson 1955:52)	1970 survey NSHS (Carlson)	low terrace, Zwiebel Creek	10.0
25SY18 unnamed	surface scatter	1971 survey NSHS (Carlson) 1977 survey NSHS (Steinacher)	ridge	9.5
25SY19 unnamed	Archaic	1978 survey NSHS (Steinacher and Ludwickson) 1980 survey NSHS (Ludwickson and Holen)	ridge	8.9

Table 1. Summary of archeological and historical sites previously identified within approximately ten miles of proposed structures 18 and 20, Papillion Creek Tributaries Project, Douglas and Sarpy Counties, Nebraska (continued).

Site Number and Site Name	Site Description and Taxonomic Assignment ¹	Previous Investigations ²	Location	Miles from Project Area ³
25SY20 unnamed	lithic scatter	1971 recorded NSHS (Carlson)	bluff	10.4
25SY21 unnamed	lithic scatter (ca. 80x80 yds.)	1971 recorded NSHS (Carlson) 1978 survey NSHS (Steinacher and Ludwickson)	hill side	8.0
25SY29 unnamed	cabin Euroamerican historic	1972 recorded NSHS (Jensen)	unnamed creek	10.6
25SY30 John Finney	cabin Euroamerican historic	1972 recorded NSHS (Jensen)	unnamed creek	10.3
25SY31 unnamed	village; (ca. 2-3 acres) Nebraska	1972 survey NSHS (Carlson) 1973 tested NSHS (Carlson and Steinacher) 1977 excavation NSHS (Carlson)	hill top, in- termittent stream	9.4
25SY32 unnamed	Archalc	1972 recorded NSHS (Carlson)	hill side, unnamed stream	9.1
25SY33 unnamed	camp ?	1972 recorded NSHS (Carlson)	hill top, unnamed stream	9.5

Table 1. Summary of archeological and historical sites previously identified within approximately ten miles of proposed structures 18 and 20, Papillion Creek Tributaries Project, Douglas and Sarpy Counties, Nebraska (concluded).

Site Number and Site Name	Site Description and Taxonomic Assignment ¹	Previous Investigations ²	Location	Miles from Project Area ³
25SY35 unnamed	cultural affiliation unknown	1972 recorded NSHS (Carlson)	Buffalo Creek	3.0
25SY37 unnamed	"prehistoric" noted on a plat map	1973 recorded NSHS (Jensen)		9.5
25SY53 unnamed	lithic debitage donated to NSHS by private col- lector	1978 survey NSHS (Steinacher and Ludwickson)	hill side	9.9

¹Derived from site survey forms or from published accounts which are referenced in parentheses.

²Extent of investigation, institution, principal investigator, and date are indicated; UNL=University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Laboratory of Anthropology; NSHS=Nebraska State Historical Society.

³Distance in miles from nearest project structure is provided.

Previous investigations have primarily been concerned with a limited range of research problems and study methods (see Gradwohl 1969: 18-29). Characteristically, researchers have focused on the reconstruction of culture history and the formation of classificatory schemes (cf. Willey and Sabloff 1974). Hence, investigations have often concentrated on a limited range of site types and features with emphasis on the recovery of culturally diagnostic artifacts.

Areas within and between sites have been disproportionately sampled. Excavations conducted under survey conditions during the 1930s tended to test only earthlodge depressions and mounds. Often, areas outside and between obvious surface features went uninvestigated (e.g., Strong 1935:168-175). Recently field investigations in this area have been largely associated with salvage programs (e.g., Carlson and Steinacher 1976) in which areas inspected are determined, for the most part, by the location of construction activities.

PREVIOUS FIELD WORK

The most extensive period of archeological investigation in eastern Nebraska occurred during the 1930s (see Gradwohl 1969:24-27). During this period, both the University of Nebraska and the Nebraska State Historical Society were involved in conducting large scale research programs.

The University of Nebraska conducted several excavations of earthlodge village sites during the early 1930s under the direction of Strong. Between 1930 and 1931 three earthlodges were excavated at the Gates site (25SY5). Also during 1931, a single earthlodge and two mounds were trenched at the Saunders site (25D05) (Strong 1935:168-175). Both sites are assigned to the Nebraska phase.

During the mid-1930s, the Nebraska State Historical Society initiated an extensive excavation program with funds provided by the Works Progress Administration. In 1935 two earthlodges were excavated at the Fremont 1 site (25SY1) (Hill and Cooper 1937:271-292), and one earthlodge was excavated at the Champe site (25D01) (Hill and Cooper 1937:253-270). Both sites are considered to represent a single Nebraska phase (culture) component (Hill and Cooper 1937:290). Later, during 1937, a single rectangular Nebraska phase earthlodge was excavated at the Cornish site (25SY2) (Hill and Cooper 1938:287-295). The Rogers site (25SY4) was also surveyed during that field season. Several excavations were also conducted in eastern Douglas and Sarpy Counties during 1938 (Cooper 1939).

The advent of World War II brought all archeological work in Nebraska to a near standstill. Investigations near the project area were not extensively resumed until cultural resource management programs were initiated (see Gradwohl 1969:28-29). Since the early 1960s the Nebraska State Historical Society has been active in a highway salvage program (see Garrett 1964; Frantz 1965; Carlson and Jensen 1973; Carlson and Steinacher 1976; Steinacher 1977). Similarly, at the University of

Nebraska, the Division of Archeological Research has been engaged in an ongoing cultural resource management program (e.g., Falk et al. 1979; Pepperl and Haas 1979; Brodnicki 1980).

Prior to the formation of the highway salvage program, an earthlodge village (25SY10) was surveyed by Kivett in 1958. The site, however, was destroyed by construction activities before funds could be obtained for excavation. In response to this unmitigated destruction, the highway salvage program was organized (see Garrett 1964:99-100).

Since the inception of the highway salvage program, numerous historic and prehistoric sites have been recorded, surveyed, and excavated near the project area. During 1961, 12 burials were excavated from the Sieh Ossuary (25SY11) by Kivett. Burials were also recorded by Frantz in 1965 and 1966 at 25SY16 and 25D010. Later, in 1969, a Nebraska phase site (25D011) was recorded by Carlson. This site was eventually destroyed during construction of the interstate highway (Carlson and Steinacher 1976:73-76).

During 1970, additional highway salvage investigations were conducted in Douglas and Sarpy Counties. Lindsay recorded the multicomponent Andrews site (25D012), and subsurface remains at 25D015. The Pitzel site (25D013) was recorded by Jones and Carlson as an "early man" (paleo-Indian) site based on the presence of Scottsbluff type artifacts (see Wormington 1957:118-119). The site, however, has since been destroyed.

Also during 1970, three historically documented sites were investigated. The Kurz Omaha Village site (25SY14) was surveyed by Carlson, and 20 earthlodge depressions were observed. This site had been previously noted by Fletcher and LaFlesche (1911:100), and Bushnell (1922). In addition, work was possibly conducted at the site by Gilder (1909:75) and Blackman (1906:390). Strong also mentioned the site, but was unsuccessful at relocating it. In 1973 the site was placed on the National Register of Historic Places. Similarly, the Moses Merrill Mission (25SY13) and the Moses Merrill Oto Village site (25SY17) were recorded and surveyed by Jones. The Moses Merrill Mission had been previously surveyed in 1940. Both sites were subsequently placed on the National Register in 1972.

The highway salvage survey of 1971 identified five sites in Douglas and Sarpy Counties. In Douglas County a campsite (25D016) of unknown cultural affiliation was located. Testing produced negative results and a brief period of occupation was suggested (Carlson and Steinacher 1976:77-79). In Sarpy County a single Nebraska phase hamlet (25SY18) and three workshop areas of unknown cultural affiliation (25SY19, 25SY20, and 25SY21) were surveyed (Carlson and Steinacher 1976:168, 170). It should be noted that 25SY19 was reinvestigated by Ludwickson and Holen (1980) and assigned to the Archaic period on the basis of the presence of a St. Charles notched projectile point (ca. 8000 B.C. to 6000 B.C.).

Salvage operations during 1972 resulted in identification of eight loci. Jensen recorded Euroamerican historic cabins in both Douglas and Sarpy Counties (25D018, 25D019, 25SY29, and 25SY30). A single Nebraska phase village site (25SY31) was surveyed and tested (Carlson and Steinacher 1976:120-122). In addition, Carlson recorded two sites of an unknown cultural affiliation (25SY33 and 25SY35) and a single Archaic site (25SY32).

In 1975, a single site (25D021) of an unknown cultural affiliation was located during a survey conducted by Holen and Larson of the Department of Anthropology, University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

Later, during the highway survey of 1978, Steinacher and Ludwickson located and recorded a site of an unknown cultural affiliation (25SY53). Finally, during 1980 Buecker recorded three Euroamerican historic flour mills (25D0501, 25D0502, and 25D0506). The mills were in operation between the 1860s and 1870s.

CULTURAL HISTORY

Sites located in the vicinity of the Papillion Creek Tributaries Project span a temporal range of over 10,000 years. The cultural historical sequence in this area includes sites representing the paleo-Indian, Archaic, Woodland, Plains Village, and historic Euroamerican period occupations. The following discussion briefly considers the local cultural sequence with respect to sites identified near the project units and within the general eastern Nebraska area.

Paleo-Indian Period. The paleo-Indian period or Big Game Hunting tradition (Willey 1966:37-51), in the Plains area, dates from about 10,000 to 5,000 B.C. (Wedel 1978:188-195). Sites of this period are recognized primarily on the basis of distinct projectile point styles often found in association with the remains of extinct Pleistocene fauna. The earliest of these is the Llano complex characterized by Clovis points. The Folsom complex with Folsom points is later in time. Finally, the Plano complex is characterized by the presence of either Agate Basin, Angostura, Eden, Plainview, and Scottsbluff projectile points.

A single paleo-Indian site has been identified near the project area. At 25D013 materials suggestive of Scottsbluff type artifacts were identified. Scottsbluff points are widely distributed in the Great Plains (see Wormington 1957:118-136). Wedel (1961:67), however, suggests that the wide distribution of Scottsbluff points may, in part, be the result of the broad range of specimens described as this point type.

In Nebraska, most paleo-Indian sites have been identified in the southwestern portion of the state. Three sites are located on Lime and Medicine Creeks in the Upper Republican drainage (Schultz and Frankforter 1948; Davis and Schultz 1952; Holder and Wike 1949). Collectively, they have been grouped by Wedel (1961:72) as the Lime Creek sites.

Archaic Period. The Archaic or Foraging period (ca. 5000 B.C. to B.C. - A.D. 1) is not well represented in the Central Plains (Wedel 1978:199). Consequently, this period of Plains prehistory is at present poorly understood.

Caldwell and Henning (1978:121) suggest that Archaic peoples, in this region, had a distinct woodland orientation and made seasonal use of the Plains. This period is characterized by peoples who hunted and gathered smaller and more varied fauna than their predecessors. That is, extensive use was made of a wide variety of small animals, seeds and other vegetable materials. The artifact assemblage of this period includes chipped stone projectile points, knives, scrapers, and pecked and groundstone tools.

Although few in number, Archaic sites have been identified in eastern Nebraska including sites 25SY19 and 25SY32 located near the current project units. In addition, Archaic components have been investigated at the Logan Creek site in Burt County, Nebraska (Kivett 1958, 1962).

Woodland Period. The Plains Woodland period is marked by the introduction of pottery (Willey 1966:317). In the eastern Plains, this period dates from ca. 250 B.C. to A.D. 950 (Wedel 1978) and includes the first appearances of limited horticulture and the construction of burial mounds.

Village and camp sites are often located along river and stream margins which extend from the eastern woodlands into the Great Plains (Caldwell and Henning 1978:123). Hence, both plains and woodland environments were exploited. The subsistence economy was based on hunting and gathering. Archeological evidence suggests that deer and smaller mammals were more important as a protein source than was bison (Wedel 1978:203).

Woodland manifestations near the proposed project structures are scanty. The only Woodland materials in the immediate area occur at the multicomponent Andrews site (25D012). Elsewhere in eastern Nebraska, Woodland components have been investigated at the Walker Gilmore site (25CC28), located in Cass County (Strong 1935:175-198; Haas 1980).

Plains Village Period. The Plains Village period (ca. A.D. 900 to 1850) represents the final aboriginal period in the Central Plains (see Wedel 1978:207-213). During this period a common life way was practiced by prehistoric, protohistoric and historic groups. These practices include the use of permanent multi-family earthlodges, abundant pottery, and a wide range of stone and bone artifacts. A hallmark of this period is the bison scapula hoe (Wedel 1961:285-286). The subsistence economy was based roughly equally on hunting and gardening.

In the Central Plains several cultural units are recognized within the prehistoric Plains Village period (see e.g., Gradwohl 1969). Of particular importance to the present study is the Nebraska phase (A.D. 900-1400). Nebraska phase sites are located on both banks of the

Missouri River from northwestern Missouri to Dixon County, Nebraska (Blakeslee and Caldwell 1979:20). Generally, sites are located along ridges and bluffs overlooking the Missouri, Platte, and Elkhorn Rivers (Wedel 1959:560). Krause suggests that Nebraska phase sites extend approximately 40 miles to the west of the Missouri River (1969:92).

Many of the sites located near the project units contain Nebraska phase components; 12 sites are presently assigned to this unit (25SY1, 25SY2, 25SY4, 25SY5, 25SY10, 25SY11, 25SY18, 25SY31, 25D01, 25D05, 25D011, and 25D012). These sites consist of both isolated houses and villages. A recent systematic review and evaluation of the Nebraska phase has been provided by Blakeslee and Caldwell (1979).

During the early historic period the area near the proposed project units was inhabited, principally, by members of the Omaha and Oto tribes who occupied this area and surrounding regions during the period of Euroamerican contact. Village sites associated with both the Omaha and Oto have been identified ethnohistorically, ethnographically, and archeologically.

The Omaha are one of five tribes belonging to a Siouan linguistic group collectively referred to as the Dhegiha (see Dorsey 1884). Originally the Omaha were located along the Ohio and Wabash Rivers, but migrated west, in part as a result of pressures from other displaced native groups and by the attraction of better bison hunting grounds (Smith 1973:257). The early migrations are not clearly documented. On the basis of historical documentation, Strong (1935:20) suggests that the Omaha have been a Nebraska tribe since about 1796.

Historically, the Omaha occupied a general area in Nebraska on the west side of the Missouri River between the Platte and Niobrara Rivers (Swanton 1952:286). Contacts with the Omaha are recorded in the journals of various traders and explorers (see Smith 1973). In 1804, Lewis and Clark found the Omaha on the south side of the Missouri River, within the present Dakota County, Nebraska. Kurz visited the Omaha in 1851 at a village located at the forks of Papillion Creek. The Omaha remained at this village until their removal to a reservation in 1854. This location (25SY14) has since been investigated archeologically (see Gilder 1909; Strong 1935; and Carlson 1970). Other earthlodge villages have been recorded in the ethnohistorical works of Dorsey (1884) and Fletcher and LaFlesche (1911).

Like the Omaha, the Oto are members of the Siouan linguistic family. The Oto are part of the Chiwere group that also includes the Iowa and Missouri. Ethnographic records suggest that the Oto were in an almost constant state of migration during the historic period (see Hodge 1910:164-166; Green 1930; Swanton 1952:287-289). The earliest reports place the Oto in the Blue Earth region of Minnesota in 1634. Prior to 1701 they were residents of northern Iowa and southern Minnesota. As late as 1744 the Oto were reported as being located on the east side of the Missouri River across from the mouth of the Platte River. Finally, by 1757 they were reported on the northeast side of the Platte River in the present state of Nebraska.

The historic range of the Oto, within Nebraska, was primarily along the Platte River. They claimed territories south of the Platte and extending to the Big Nemaha River, bounded by the Big Blue and Missouri Rivers (Wedel 1936:4). The ethnohistory of the Oto has been reviewed by Arth et al. (1956). In 1804 Lewis and Clark reported the Oto as residing on the south side of the Platte River about 30 miles below its mouth (Hodge 1910:165). During 1835 the Oto moved to a village (25SY17) on the north side of the Platte where the Moses Merrill Mission was located (25SY13). Most of the tribe moved across the Platte River following Merrill's death in 1840. They remained in this location until 1855 when they were removed to a reservation located near the Big Blue River. Finally, in 1882 the Oto were removed from Nebraska and relocated on a reservation in Oklahoma.

EUROAMERICAN OCCUPATION

Euroamerican activities in Douglas and Sarpy Counties were initiated by early explorers, such as Lewis and Clark, traveling up the Missouri. Soon afterward fur traders and missionaries settled in this region. In 1823 a trading post was constructed at Bellevue, and ten years later Moses Merrill arrived and established a mission among the Oto. The mission (archeological site 25SY13) was occupied between 1835 and 1840 (Olson 1955:52). The early history of Sarpy County has been reviewed by Bangs (1887).

The Kansas-Nebraska bill of 1854 established the Nebraska territory and officially opened the area to settlement. Soon afterward, the city of Omaha was founded and population increased steadily throughout the 1860s. The twenty-year period of 1870-1890 was marked by a combined population increase from approximately 23,000 to over 164,000 within Douglas and Sarpy Counties (Kolberg and Jones 1971:2). During this period Omaha grew into a major urban center and agrarian activities increased.

Several historic sites of this general period have been identified in the area surrounding the project units (see Table 1). These sites include the Moses Merrill Mission (25SY13), three flour mills (25D0501, 25D0502, and 25D0506) which were operating during the period 1865-1872, and various cabins (25D018, 25D019, and 25SY30) associated with rural settlement of the project vicinity. A summary of historic Euroamerican sites identified in Douglas and Sarpy Counties is provided by Kolberg and Jones (1971).

RURAL SETTLEMENT

Various legislative enactments passed by Congress during the mid-nineteenth century, particularly the Pre-Emption Act of 1841 and the Homestead Act of 1862, provided means of distributing Federal lands that specifically encouraged rural settlement (see e.g., Lefcoe 1974:13-22 and Hibbard 1924). Initial rural settlement in eastern Nebraska occurred largely during this period.

Douglas County, organized in December 1856, originally included the area which later became Sarpy County in 1857. During the twenty year period 1860-1880, the Douglas County population increased from 4,328 to 37,870 (Nebraska State Atlas 1885:193) of which approximately 30,000 were urban dwellers in Omaha. The less concentrated population of Sarpy County is reflected in an increase from 1,201 to 4,239 persons during the same period (Nebraska State Atlas 1885:160).

Specific information concerning individual rural settlers presented in the Official State Atlas of Nebraska published by Everts and Kirk in 1885 provides county-wide but uncontrolled samples of early rural settlement. Persons included in these listings are identified simply as the "leading farmers and landowners" of the respective counties "who have assisted in the publication" of the atlas. However, these data do provide a range of dates and other information pertinent to the initial influx of farming populations into the Douglas and Sarpy County areas. In Douglas County, land tracts varying in size from 20 to 1360 acres were purchased during the period 1856 to 1883. Estimated land values ranged from \$17 to \$500 per acre. Individual tracts listed for Sarpy County ranged from 74 to 1050 acres and were purchased for \$30 to \$100 per acre during the period 1853-1883.

As a means of comparing initial rural development of the two project vicinities with these county-wide limits, list of individual tracts (Nebraska State Atlas 1885) settled during this period within the Millard and Richland Townships which encompass the project units are presented in Tables 2 and 3. In general, these claims are comparable to those recorded elsewhere in the county in terms of purchase dates and size of tracts, however, they do not reflect the extremes of estimated land values. The Millard Township entries (Table 2) represent a 26 year period between 1857 and 1883 with a median purchase date of 1874. The shorter Richland Township list (Table 3) includes a slightly earlier set of dates associated with a 24 year period between 1857 and 1881 with a median date of 1872. The manner in which these entries are representative of actual settlement trends cannot be determined but are useful in establishing a general comparative context for evaluating historic rural sites identified within project limits.

NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTIES

At present, no archeological or historical sites located within the proposed project units are listed with the National Register of Historic Places. The most recent annual listing (Federal Register, 43(22), Tuesday, February 3, 1981) and additional notices through February 20, 1981 (Federal Register, 46(34), Friday, February 20, 1981) have been consulted.

Within the vicinity of the proposed structures, however, there are presently 35 loci listed as National Register properties. Listed properties include three Native American archeological sites (25D01, 25SY1, and 25SY14); two rural Euroamerican historic sites (25SY13 and the John Sautter farmhouse); and 30 Euroamerican historic buildings and districts

Table 2. Select summary of nineteenth century rural settlement in the vicinity of proposed structure 18, Millard Township, Douglas County, Nebraska.

Date	Name	Section Numbers	Acres	Estimated Price/Acre
1857	Peter Glandt	14,15,22,23	1200	\$40.00
1860	Henry Karstens	25	160	35.00
1862	George Plambeck	32, 33	440	40.00
1863	Conrad Sohl	35, 36	120	50.00
1866	George Gans	4, 33	320	50.00
1870	Mrs. Cathren Deersen	19, 30	640	35.00
1871	John Andresen	8, 9, 16	360	30.00
1871	John Blum	26, 27	320	50.00
1871	Hans Rathmann	32	160	40.00
1871	James Rolfs	10	240	40.00
1872	Joachim Bull	21, 28	400	35.00
1872	J.J. Lebbert	12, 23	440	40.00
1872	D.F. Randolph	32	160	35.00
1872	Claus Reese	10, 15	240	30.00
1873	Michael Hoerath	11	160	30.00
1873	Hans Rohwer	19, 24	320	50.00
1874	Eggert Bock	29	160	50.00
1874	Thomas Wollesen	2	160	40.00
1875	Chris Bull	21,22,27,28	560	35.00
1875	Jno. McDonell	31	160	50.00
1875	August Witte	5, 8, 9	400	30.00
1876	Andrew Miller	29, 32	320	35.00
1878	R.W. Douglas	30	160	35.00
1879	Chris Denker	28	80	40.00
1879	Henry Denker	20	320	35.00
1880	Max Hamann	9	160	30.00
1880	Justus Sohl	36	440	50.00
1881	Sidney Dillon	6, 31	724.5	50.00
1881	P.N. Glandt	27	160	35.00
1881	James Haney	11	160	40.00
1882	Henry Klinker	10	160	30.00
1882	Henry Newhaus	2	160	30.00
1883	Erik Rasmusen	10	160	20.00

NOTE: all entries are listed in The Official State Atlas of Nebraska (1885). All land sections are located in Millard Township.

Table 3. Select summary of nineteenth century rural settlement in the vicinity of proposed structure 20, Richland Township, Sarpy County, Nebraska.

Date	Name	Section Numbers	Acres	Estimated Price/Acre
1857	John Weeth	29, 30	280	\$30.00
1865	T.P. Jones	25, 26, 36	400	32.50
1865	J.W. Thompson	19, 24, 25	480	40.00
1869	H.C. Glesmann	12	160	50.00
1869	John Glesmann	12, 13	292	60.00
1871	Henry Gottsch	11	160	40.00
1872	W.L. Williams	12, 13	308	50.00
1873	Claus Eichner	25	160	50.00
1873	Philip Laborde	31	149	50.00
1874	C.E. Keyes	10, 11	320	50.00
1875	Mrs. W. Krambeck	34, 35	320	60.00
1875	August Prinz	24	320	50.00
1877	A.B. Corell	2, 35	220	50.00
1877	John Stender	35	160	60.00
1881	W.E. Wright	11	160	50.00

NOTE: all entries are listed in The Official State Atlas of Nebraska (1885). All land sections are in Richland Township.

(e.g., churches, banks, and homes) within the city of Omaha. All of these areas are outside of the immediate project boundaries.

SUMMARY OF KNOWN CULTURAL RESOURCES

Through this brief discussion of the environmental and cultural setting of the Papillion Creek project vicinity, an attempt was made to determine and evaluate the extent and quality of previous archeological investigations within the immediate surrounding area. The local culture-historical sequence was reviewed and sites currently listed as National Register properties were identified.

Prior to the 1981 survey, archeological investigations had not been conducted within the proposed project units. Although poorly documented, a considerable variety of cultural resources were recorded through field efforts accomplished intermittently during the twentieth century within the surrounding area. A total of 38 sites have been identified within approximately ten miles of the proposed project units (Figure 5 and Table 1).

Archeological sites situated near the proposed structures represent a temporal range of approximately 10,000 years. Most of these locations have been assigned to either the Plains Village or the historic Euroamerican periods. Earlier Native American occupations are not well represented. The absence of extensive surface remains generally encountered at these sites may, in part, account for their under-representation.

Most known sites are situated on or near the uplands adjacent to major tributary streams. Investigators have often focused on these areas both through choice in selection of particular site types for study and in response to salvage requirements. Areas beyond localized site units or outside immediate impact areas were seldom systematically inspected tending to limit the kinds of information which have been recorded. Although the representativeness of the currently recorded range of resource types and site locations cannot be fully evaluated, intensive Native American and Euroamerican settlement of the general area is clearly indicated. Resources associated with these occupations are likely to occur within the proposed project units.

FIELD INVESTIGATIONS: 1981

In-field inspection of select areas within the two proposed project units was conducted intermittently between the end of January and mid-March, 1981 by an experienced four-member field crew. The survey was completed under the supervision of John Peterson with the assistance of Mary McCormick, Sally Donovan, and Suzanne Wellington. Robert Pepperl participated in field documentation and mapping of identified sites.

SURVEY SAMPLE

The scope of work for this project required field inspection of a limited sample within each project unit; 100% of the area associated with the dam and spillway structures and 30% of remaining project lands were to be subjected to surface investigation (see Appendix B).

Prior to initiation of the field operations, specific survey tracts were selected to reasonably ensure that a spatially and topographically representative sample would be inspected within each project unit. In addition to the scope of work requirements, selection criteria included consideration of anticipated project impacts, probable resource locations, and feasibility for implementation in the field. For these reasons an attempt was made to concentrate much of the effort within the area of planned construction and inundation while including a spatially dispersed sample of the kinds of topographic features present within the project units. The limits of these survey tracts were defined by land ownership boundaries to simplify coordination of the field effort and to facilitate ease in identifying these areas in the field and on maps (e.g., along fence lines and roads).

Three distinct topographic zones are recognized within project limits: creek bottomlands, lower valley slopes, and the more nearly level ridges and knolls along the valley margin. The extent of this topographic variability and the amount of area sampled within each zone are presented in Table 4. It is apparent that the majority (96%) of the combined project areas is comprised of creek bottomlands and lower slopes while the upland zone represents a minor (4%) feature within project limits. Small segments of the upper ridges are located near the dam axes of both units (see Figures 2 and 3). Substantial proportions (45%-80%) of each of the three zones were subjected to intensive survey. An area near the dam axis in section 35, consisting of approximately 45 acres and originally included in the sample, was omitted due to denial of access permission by the landowner.

The resultant sample includes 51.4% of project lands within structure 18 and 60.4% of the area within structure 20. Specific tracts inspected within each unit are indicated in Figure 6. In addition to this sample, locations of known historic structures (farmsteads indicated on topographic maps) were also visited.

Table 4. Summary of area surveyed and topographic variability within proposed project units; Papillion Creek Tributaries Project, Douglas and Sarpy Counties, Nebraska.

Project Unit	Topographic Zone			Total
	Bottomland	Slope	Upland	
Structure 18				
Area in project	562	345	50	957
Area surveyed	255	187	40	492
Percent sampled	45.4	54.2	80.0	51.4
Structure 20				
Area in project	479	671	36	1186
Area surveyed	237	451	28	716
Percent sampled	49.4	67.2	77.8	60.4

NOTE: values indicate areas in acres and percentage of total project area subjected to intensive (100% coverage) inspection.

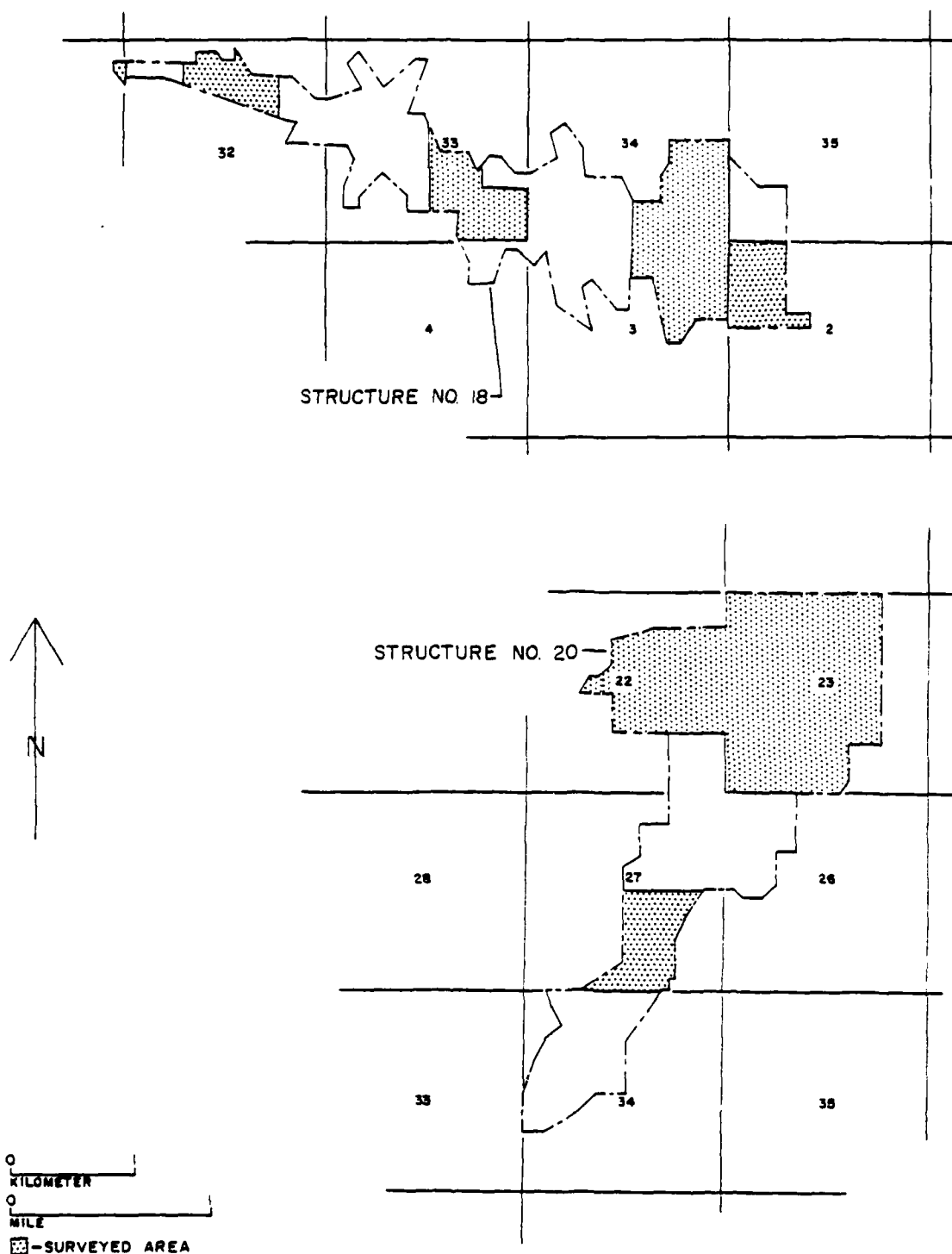


Figure 6. Schematic maps showing the limits of areas within project boundaries subjected to intensive (100% coverage) survey; proposed structures 18 and 20; Douglas and Sarpy Counties, Nebraska.

SURVEY PROCEDURES

All areas within the survey sample were subjected to intensive (100% coverage) pedestrian surface survey. The investigation procedure consisted of walking in a zig-zag reconnaissance pattern at closely spaced intervals. The spacing between crew members was altered as necessary to meet varying terrain and ground cover conditions. In addition, an effort was made to inspect all exposed surface areas, such as cut banks, animal burrows, and man-made exposures.

All cultural material locations identified during the survey operation were plotted on the U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute topographic map (Gretna quadrangle). A detailed inspection of the immediate area of each location was conducted to delimit the extent of the surface remains. All locations were photographed and field sketch maps were produced. When warranted, sites were revisited for instrument mapping (transit). In accordance with scope of work requirements, surface materials were collected only as necessary to assist in development of cultural determinations.

Surface visibility within both proposed project units was consistent; with the exception of farmstead areas and scattered tree stands (see Figures 2 and 3), all project lands were cultivated and crops had been removed. The extent of these surface conditions is summarized in Table 5. Visibility within the cultivated areas was reduced by the presence of corn stubble and other crop debris but can be rated as good to fair. Visibility within either wooded or grassed areas was poor.

SURVEY RESULTS

Intensive surface survey investigations were completed for a total of 1208 acres within the two proposed project units; 492 acres (51.4%) were inspected within structure 18 and 716 acres (60.4%) were examined within structure 20. These areas include the proposed locations of the dam and spillway structures which represent approximately 100 acres (or less than 10% of the total area) within each project unit. Much of the remaining surveyed lands are associated with adjacent areas likely to be directly impacted by inundation or various construction operations.

The field effort resulted in identification of 20 previously unrecorded cultural sites and five isolated specimen locations. Included are three Native American and 17 Euroamerican sites. Generalized site locations within each project unit are illustrated in Figure 7. An inventory of these resources and the relation of each site to projected normal pool levels are presented in Table 6.

NATIVE AMERICAN SITES

A single Native American site (25D030), consisting of chipped stone flaking debris, a single ceramic fragment, and fire-cracked rock fragments, and an isolated location comprised of two chipped stone flakes

Table 5. Summary of surface visibility conditions within surveyed areas of proposed project units; Papillion Creek Tributaries Project, Douglas and Sarpy Counties, Nebraska.

Project Unit	Surface Conditions			Total
	Grass	Timber	Cultivated	
Structure 18				
Total area	6	20	466	492
Percent (%)	1.2	4.1	94.7	
Structure 20				
Total area	59	21	636	716
Percent (%)	8.2	3.0	88.8	

NOTE: area represented by each surface condition is indicated in acres.

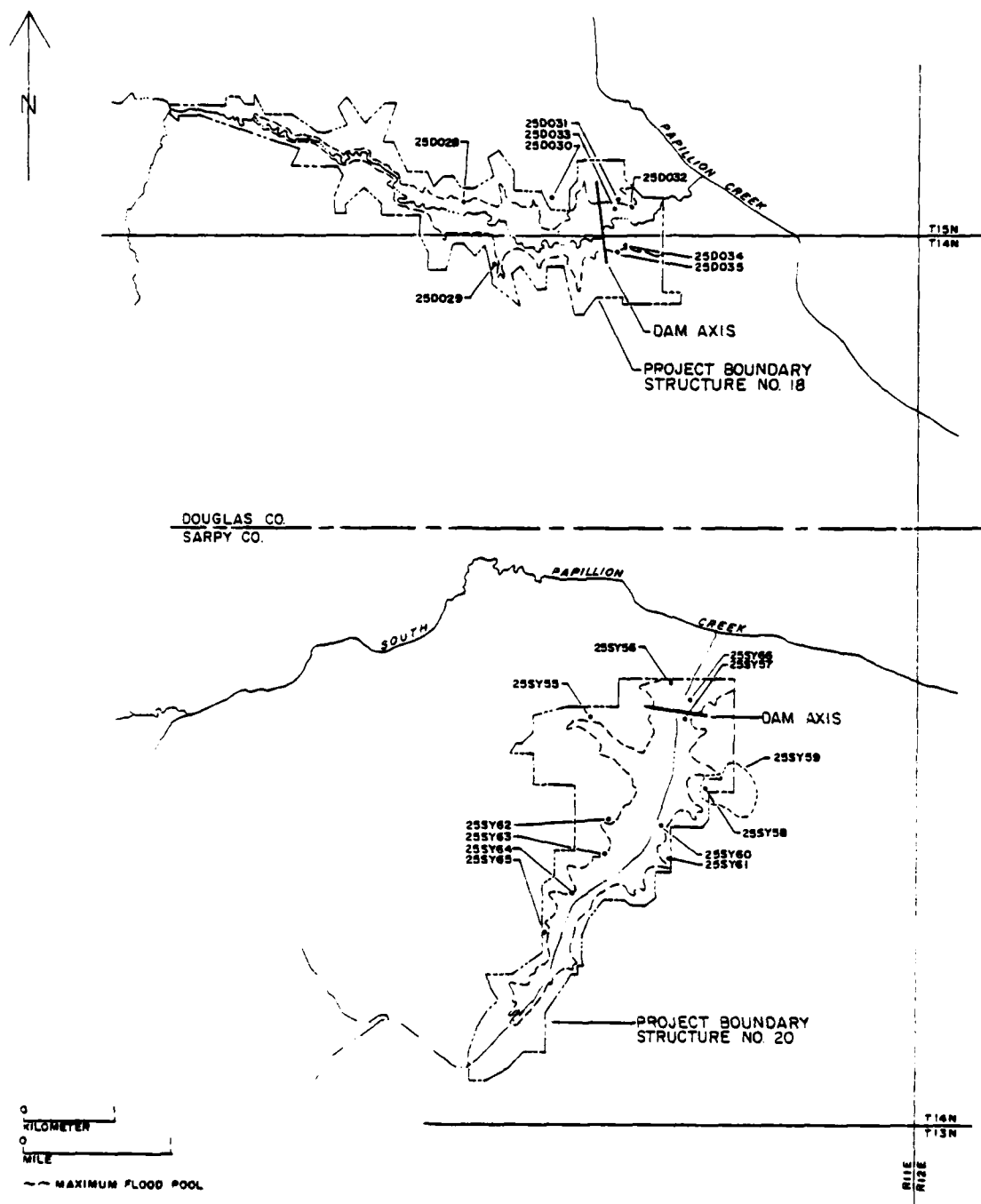


Figure 7. Generalized locations of cultural resources recorded during the 1981 investigations; proposed structures 18 and 20, Douglas and Sarpy Counties, Nebraska.

Table 6. Summary of cultural resources identified during the 1981 investigation; Papillion Creek Tributaries Project, Douglas and Sarpy Counties, Nebraska.

Site Number	Site Description	Mean Elevation (feet)	Relation to Normal Pool (feet) ¹
<u>Douglas County (structure 18)</u>			
25D028	Euroamerican; occupied farmstead (house, 2 outbuildings)	1115.0	+5.0
25D029	Euroamerican; occupied farmstead (house, 5 outbuildings)	1117.0	+7.0
25D030	Native American; surface (lithic, ceramic debris)	1145.0	+35.0
25D031	Euroamerican; occupied farmstead (house, 1 outbuilding)	1120.0	+10.0
25D032	Euroamerican; occupied farmstead (house, 3 outbuildings)	1115.0	+5.0
25D033	Euroamerican; occupied farmstead (house, 5 outbuildings)	1095.0	-15.0
25D034	Euroamerican; occupied farmstead (house, 6 outbuildings)	1090.0	-20.0
25D035	Euroamerican; abandoned farmstead (1 outbuilding, 1 burned structure)	1110.0	0.0
<u>Sarpy County (structure 20)</u>			
25SY55	Euroamerican; abandoned farmstead (6 foundations, 2 outbuildings)	1120.0	+24.0
25SY56	Euroamerican; former farmstead (1 foundation)	1080.0	-16.0
25SY57	Native American; surface (lithic tools and debris)	1085.0	-11.0
25SY58	Native American; surface (lithic debris)	1165.0	+69.0
25SY59	Euroamerican; occupied farmstead (6 outbuildings on project land)	1170.0	+74.0
25SY60	Euroamerican; former farmstead (leveled)	1110.0	+14.0
25SY61	Euroamerican; former farmstead (leveled)	1125.0	+29.0
25SY62	Euroamerican; former farmstead (leveled)	1115.0	+19.0
25SY63	Euroamerican; former farmstead (leveled)	1115.0	+19.0

¹Indicates distance in feet above (+) or below (-) normal multipurpose pool levels of 1110.0' elevation within structure 18 and 1096.0' elevation within structure 20.

Table 6. Summary of cultural resources identified during the 1981 investigation; Papillion Creek Tributaries Project, Douglas and Sarpy Counties, Nebraska (concluded).

Site Number	Site Description	Mean Elevation (feet)	Relation to Normal Pool (feet) ¹
25SY64	Euroamerican; former farmstead (leveled)	1110.0	+14.0
25SY65	Euroamerican; surface (nonstructural debris)	1125.0	+29.0
25SY66	Euroamerican; former farmstead (leveled)	1080.0	-16.0

¹Indicates distance in feet above (+) or below (-) normal multipurpose pool levels of 1110.0' elevation within structure 18 and 1096.0' elevation within structure 20.

were identified during the survey of structure 18. Both locations are situated outside of the project limits and all specimens were left in place. A careful inspection in the vicinity of 25D030 indicated it is not likely this site continues within the project area.

Two Native American sites (25SY57 and 25SY58) and an isolated chipped stone flake (Nehawka chert) were identified during investigations within structure 20. One site (25SY57) and the isolated location are situated on or near the proposed dam axis while 25SY58 is located on a high ridge not associated with the planned construction area. The location of the isolated find was reported earlier by a Corps archeologist (Boyd); four minute flake fragments were noted on the crest of the ridge and were left in place. This area was intensively inspected on three separate occasions without further success. Instrument maps were produced at the other two locations and surface specimens were collected at one site (25SY57). Both of these sites consist solely of lithic specimens, including two chipped stone tools recovered at 25SY57.

EUROAMERICAN SITES

Although 17 Euroamerican sites were recorded within the two project units, these results were largely a product of archival research rather than field inspection. With the exception of currently occupied locations, these sites are characterized by limited surface remains; buildings and other features have been removed and several sites have been completely leveled.

Seven small farmstead or rural residence sites were recorded within the boundaries of structure 18. With the exception of a single site (25D035), all are currently occupied. This site consists solely of outbuilding remains and may have been formerly associated with a nearby residence (25D034). Each site was photographed and plan maps were sketched.

Ten farmstead sites were identified within structure 20. All of these locations have been vacated and the buildings have been removed. Outbuildings associated with an operating farm (25SY59) located at the edge of the project extend within the project area. Building foundations remain at only two sites (25SY55 and 25SY56). Occasional debris, tree plantings, and evidence of earth moving and leveling operations are the only surface evidence represented at the other seven sites. Measured drawings were made of all remaining foundations and a contour map was produced at 25SY55.

Isolated Euroamerican remains include a piece of unidentified metal farm machinery dumped in a ravine and several bricks scattered throughout a cultivated field within structure 18. Two concrete sewage lagoons associated with recent commercial developments adjacent to structure 20 are noted on topographic maps but are not included in the cultural resources inventory.

SITE DESCRIPTIONS

Brief narrative descriptions summarizing locational information and the results of site-specific investigations are presented below for each site in sequential order. Detailed field records and an inventory of isolated finds are provided in Appendix A. Douglas County site numbers (DO) are associated with locations within structure 18; Sarpy County site numbers (SY) identify sites located within structure 20. Euro-american site numbers are followed by the name of the current owner/tenant when occupied or by the name of a previous owner or occupant when identified for abandoned sites. The results of archival research concerning Euroamerican sites are also noted in these summaries. This work primarily involved review of tract book entries, and various map sources which provide a previous record of farmstead locations. Sources for specific information are referenced by title and date. Further details are provided in Appendix A.

25D028 (BACKHAUS)

This site is an occupied farmstead located on a south facing slope between 1110'-1120' elevation and approximately 160 meters from the north bank of Boxelder Creek. The site is situated at the southern end of a developed area which extends north of the project boundaries. This farmstead is comprised of a contemporary dwelling, an elevated frame barn, and a small shed.

Investigation. The site was briefly visited in the field to document architectural features; photographs and a sketch map of the site plan were produced (see Appendix A). Standardized archival research was initiated for this location.

Results. Initial claims for land tracts which include this location were filed by George A. McCoy in 1857 and finalized (Pre-Emption) in 1859 and 1865 (tract book). The site was owned by H.H. Rempel in 1920 (Douglas County Atlas). Atlases and maps associated with the period 1885-1920 were checked but no structures are plotted at this location. A residence is indicated at this site in the 1977 Douglas County Rural Directory and is listed in Rempel's name. The site is currently owned by Herman Backhaus. The present dwelling is a hipped-roof ranch house of contemporary design and the site is apparently of recent origin (see Appendix A).

The site will be situated at and above the projected shoreline of the normal conservation pool (1110' elevation) of the proposed lake.

25D029 (BAKER/CITTA)

This site is an occupied farmstead located on a northeast facing slope between 1110'-1125' elevation and approximately 250m from the south bank of Boxelder Creek. The farmstead consists of a two story frame dwelling, a concrete block building, barn, and three other outbuildings.

Investigation. The site was briefly visited in the field to document architectural features; photographs and a sketch map of the site plan were produced (see Appendix A). Standardized archival research was conducted to identify initial occupation of the site.

Results. The initial claim for this land tract was filed by Henrietta M. Caldwell in 1864 and finalized in 1865 (tract book). The property was owned by Hans Ehlers in 1913 and by Frank Martin in 1920 (Douglas County Atlases). No structures are indicated at this location on either map, however, the site is noted on a U.S.G.S. topographic map prepared in 1893. The current owner (Baker) informed the field crew that he was raised in the present house which was built prior to the time his family lived at this farm and was likely constructed by Hans Ehlers. Two entries which both appear to read 'Hans Ehlers' are listed in the 1885 U.S. census. Each of these individuals were farmers who were born in the adjacent states of Schleswig and Holstein in Prussia.

Based on the background research (see Appendix A), initial occupation of this farmstead is tentatively identified as late nineteenth century.

The site will be situated at and above the projected shoreline of the normal conservation pool (1110' elevation) of the proposed lake.

25D030

This site consists of chipped stone flaking debris and a single ceramic bodysherd scattered on the surface of a south facing slope between 1140'-1150' elevation and approximately 200m from the northeast bank of Boxelder Creek. Cultural materials which also include several fragments of fire-cracked rock were confined within a 50m length of a small dirt road. No materials were exposed within an adjacent cultivated field. This location is situated outside the project boundary and does not appear to extend within project limits.

Investigation. The site was identified during intensive survey investigations. Photographs of the general site area and a sketch map were produced. All observed specimens were left in place.

Results. Materials observed at this site are not considered culturally diagnostic.

The site is not situated on proposed project lands and should not be affected by project development.

25D031 (W.J. VON DOHREN-NORTH)

This site is an occupied farmstead located on a southeast facing slope at 1120' elevation and approximately 200m from the north bank of Boxelder Creek. The farmstead consists of a frame dwelling of

contemporary design, four grain storage buildings, and a windmill. The site is situated adjacent to another farmstead site (25D033) located directly south.

Investigation. The site was briefly visited to document architectural features; photographs and a sketch map of the site plan were produced (see Appendix A). Standardized archival research was initiated.

Results. The initial claim for this land was filed by John Lange in 1857 and finalized (Pre-Emption) in 1860 (tract book). The land was owned by Bridget Powers in 1913 and by C.A. Schmidt in 1920 (Douglas County Atlases). A residence is not indicated at this location on either map.

Background research (Appendix A) and the design of the present house indicate contemporary twentieth century construction and period of occupation of this site.

The site is situated near the proposed dam axis and will likely be affected by construction activities.

25D032 (J.D. VON DOHREN)

This site is an occupied farmstead located on a southeast facing slope between 1110'-1120' elevation and approximately 150m from the north bank of Boxelder Creek. The farmstead consists of a two story frame dwelling, two barns, and a shed.

Investigation. The site was briefly visited to document architectural features; photographs and a sketch map of the site plan were produced (see Appendix A). Standardized archival research was initiated.

Results. Initial claims for land tracts which include this location were filed by Lewis A. Curtice in 1857 and finalized (Pre-Emption) in 1860. The land was owned by Christ Biel in 1913 and in 1920 (Douglas County Atlases); a residence is indicated at this location on both maps. No structures are plotted at this site on the 1893 topographic map (U.S.G.S. Fremont sheet).

Background research (Appendix A) indicates this site was occupied during the early twentieth century and was likely constructed by Biel prior to 1913.

The site is situated in the vicinity of the proposed dam axis and may be affected by construction activities.

25D033 (W.J. VON DOHREN-SOUTH)

This site is an occupied farmstead located on a south facing slope between 1090'-1100' elevation and approximately 75m from the north bank of Boxelder Creek. This farmstead is comprised of a two story frame dwelling, garage, barn, and three sheds.

Investigation. The site was briefly visited to document architectural features; photographs and a sketch map of the site plan were produced (see Appendix A). Standardized archival research was initiated.

Results. The initial claim for this land tract was filed by John Lange in 1857 and finalized (Pre-Emption) in 1860. The land was owned by Bridget Powers in 1913 and by C.A. Schmidt in 1920 (Douglas County Atlases); a residence is indicated at this site on the 1920 map. No structures are plotted at this location on the 1893 topographic map (U.S.G.S. Fremont sheet).

Based on background research (Appendix A) initial occupation of this site is tentatively identified as early twentieth century. The residence was likely constructed by Schmidt prior to 1920.

The site is situated near the proposed dam axis and may be affected by construction activities.

25D034 (BAUERMEISTER/SCHULTZ)

This site is an occupied farmstead located on a north facing slope at 1090' elevation and approximately 200m from the southwest bank of Boxelder Creek. This farmstead is comprised of a two story frame dwelling, garage, barn, and five other outbuildings.

Investigation. The site was briefly visited to document architectural features; photographs and a sketch map of the site plan were produced (see Appendix A). Standardized archival research was initiated for this location.

Results. The initial claim for this land tract was filed by Emmanuel H. Link in 1859 and finalized (Pre-Emption) in 1860. The land was owned by Henry Luenenburg in 1913 and 1920 (Douglas County Atlases); a residence is indicated at this site on the 1920 map. No structures are plotted at this location on the 1893 topographic map (U.S.G.S. Fremont sheet).

An entry which appears to read 'H. Luenenburg' is listed for the village of Millard in the 1885 U.S. census. This individual and his wife were both born in Prussia. His occupation is recorded as hardware although he also apparently operated a farm with 100 acres of tilled land, 15 acres of meadow, and five acres of woodland.

Based on background research (Appendix A), initial occupation of this site is tentatively identified as early twentieth century. The residence was likely constructed by Luenenburg between 1913 and 1920.

The site will be situated below the projected shoreline of the normal conservation pool (1110' elevation) of the proposed lake.

25D035 (BAUERMEISTER)

This site consists of abandoned outbuildings located on a northwest facing slope at 1110' elevation and approximately 225m from the south-east bank of Boxelder Creek. This site includes the remains of a burned pole structure, shed, and two grain bins. These buildings may be associated with the residence (25D034) located directly east across the road.

Investigation. The site was briefly visited to document remaining structural features; photographs and a sketch map of the site plan were produced (see Appendix A). Standardized archival research was initiated for this location.

Results. The initial claim for this land tract was filed by John Hallenbeck in 1859 and finalized in 1859 (tract book). The land was maintained by Hallenbeck through 1913 but was acquired by Fred Bauermeister prior to 1920 (Douglas County Atlases). No structures are indicated at this location on any of the maps checked with the exception of the 1975 topographic map (U.S.G.S. Gretna quadrangle).

The period of construction or utilization of this site was not identified as a result of the background research (see Appendix A).

The site will be situated at the projected shoreline of the normal conservation pool (1110' elevation) of the proposed lake.

25SY55 (OTTE)

This site is an abandoned farmstead located on a south facing slope between 1110'-1130' elevation and approximately 100m from the north bank of a small intermittent stream. The site is situated on a small knoll and extends to the creek bottom. Shelterbelts were planted along the north and west margins of the site. This farmstead is comprised of six foundations, two outbuildings, and surface debris (Figure 8).

Investigation. The site was inspected during the intensive survey to document remaining structural features; photographs and a sketch map of the site plan were produced. Architectural remains were measured and a contour map was prepared during a second visit to the site (see Appendix A). Standardized archival research was initiated for this location.

Results. The initial claim for this land tract was filed by Alfred G. Sneath and Regin W. Shawhan in 1862 and finalized in 1863 (tract book). The land was owned by Jurgen Rex in 1913 and by Claus Otte in 1920 (Douglas County Atlases); a residence is indicated at this location on the 1920 map. A structure is also plotted in the general vicinity of the site on the 1893 topographic map (U.S.G.S. Fremont sheet). A residence is not listed for this site in the 1977 Douglas County Rural Directory. The land is currently owned by the Federal government.

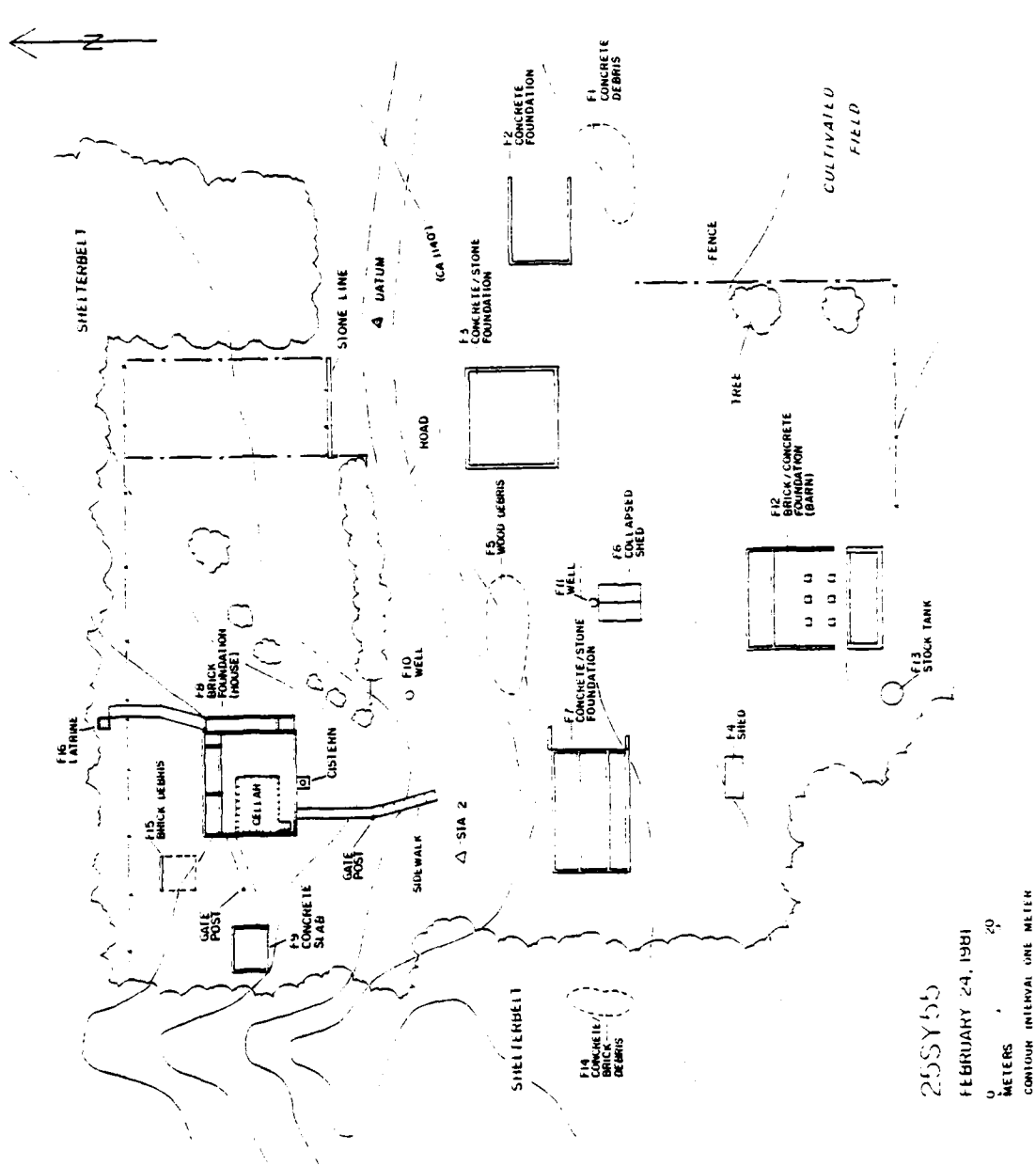


Figure 8. Map of surface features recorded at site 25SY55 (farmstead); proposed structure 20, Sarpy County, Nebraska.

Background research (Appendix A) indicates the site was initially occupied during the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. The period during which the farmstead was abandoned was not identified.

The site will be situated above the projected shoreline of the normal conservation pool (1096' elevation) of the proposed lake.

25SY56 (GATES/SMITH)

This site is a former farmstead located on a southeast facing slope at 1080' elevation and approximately 200m from the west bank of an unnamed tributary of South Papillion Creek. The site is situated within a plowed field and appears to have been leveled. This farmstead is comprised of a single concrete slab foundation and a concentration of structural debris and refuse which apparently resulted from the leveling operation.

Investigation. The site was inspected during the intensive survey; photographs, foundation measurements, and a sketch map of the site plan were produced to document remaining structural features. Standardized archival research was initiated for this location.

Results. The initial claim for this land tract was filed by John W. Phelps in 1860 (tract book). The land was owned by Elizabeth Gates in 1913 and 1920 (Sarpy County Atlases); a residence is indicated at this site on the 1920 map. A structure is also plotted at this location on the 1893 topographic map (U.S.G.S. Fremont sheet). the 1964 Sarpy County plat map lists Harry Beck as the owner of this property. The residence of Ralph A. Smith is plotted at this location in the 1977 Sarpy County Rural Directory. The land is currently owned by the Federal government.

On the basis of the background research (Appendix A), initial occupation of this site is tentatively identified as late nineteenth century. The farmstead apparently remained occupied through the late 1970s.

The site will be adjacent to the proposed dam structure and outside of the normal conservation pool (1096' elevation).

25SY57

This site consists of chipped stone tools and flaking debris scattered on the surface of a west facing slope between 1080'-1090' elevation and approximately 100m from the east bank of an unnamed tributary of South Papillion Creek. The site is situated within a plowed field which has been artificially terraced (Figure 9A).

Investigation. The site was identified during the intensive surface survey; photographs and a sketch map of the site area were produced. The immediate area was reinspected during a return investigation. The distribution of surface materials and site context were documented

A



B



Figure 9. Photographs of archeological sites 25SY57 and 25SY58. A) view of general site area at 25SY57 looking northwest toward creek; B) view of general site area at 25SY58 looking west across creek valley.

through instrument (transit) mapping. The location of each specimen was plotted on a contour map of the site (Figure 10). All plotted specimens were collected (Table 7).

Results. Four artifactual specimens, including a biface, flake tool, small flake, and a fragment of fire-cracked rock were mapped at four locations along the crests of two artificial contours within an area of 60x65m. The biface (cat. no. 1) is a small, thin, unnotched, triangular projectile point which is missing the distal tip and is made of brown chalcedony (maximum length is 16mm, maximum width is 15mm, maximum thickness is 2.9mm). The basal edge is slightly concave while the lateral margins of the blade are convex. The flake tool (cat. no. 4) is steeply beveled along the curved distal margin with an acute edge along a straight lateral margin. The specimen is constructed from a thick flake of tan Nehawka chert (maximum length is 31mm, maximum width is 26mm, maximum thickness is 9mm).

The triangular projectile form is, in general, attributed to Plains Village period occupations. The specimen does not facilitate further taxonomic identification.

The site is situated at the east end of the proposed dam axis.

25SY58

This site is a surface scatter of chipped stone debris located between 1160'-1170' elevation on a northwest facing ridge at the valley edge and approximately 375m from the east bank of an unnamed tributary of South Papillion Creek (Figure 9B). The site is situated within a partially grassed animal enclosure adjacent to a small shed which are parts of an extensive farmstead area (25D059).

Investigation. The site was identified during the intensive surface survey; photographs and a sketch map of the surface distribution were produced. The immediate site area was reinspected during a return investigation. The distribution of surface materials and the site context were documented through instrument (transit) mapping. Specimen locations were plotted on a contour map of the site (Figure 11). All observed materials were identified and left in place (Table 8).

Results. Twelve small chipped stone flakes and flake fragments were noted on the surface within an area of 5x10m. All but one of these specimens were concentrated within two small clusters. All specimens are chert and most, if not all, appear to represent Nehawka chert (a locally available lithic material).

The observed lithic debris specimens are not culturally diagnostic.

The site is situated above the projected shoreline of the normal conservation pool (1096' elevation) of the proposed lake.

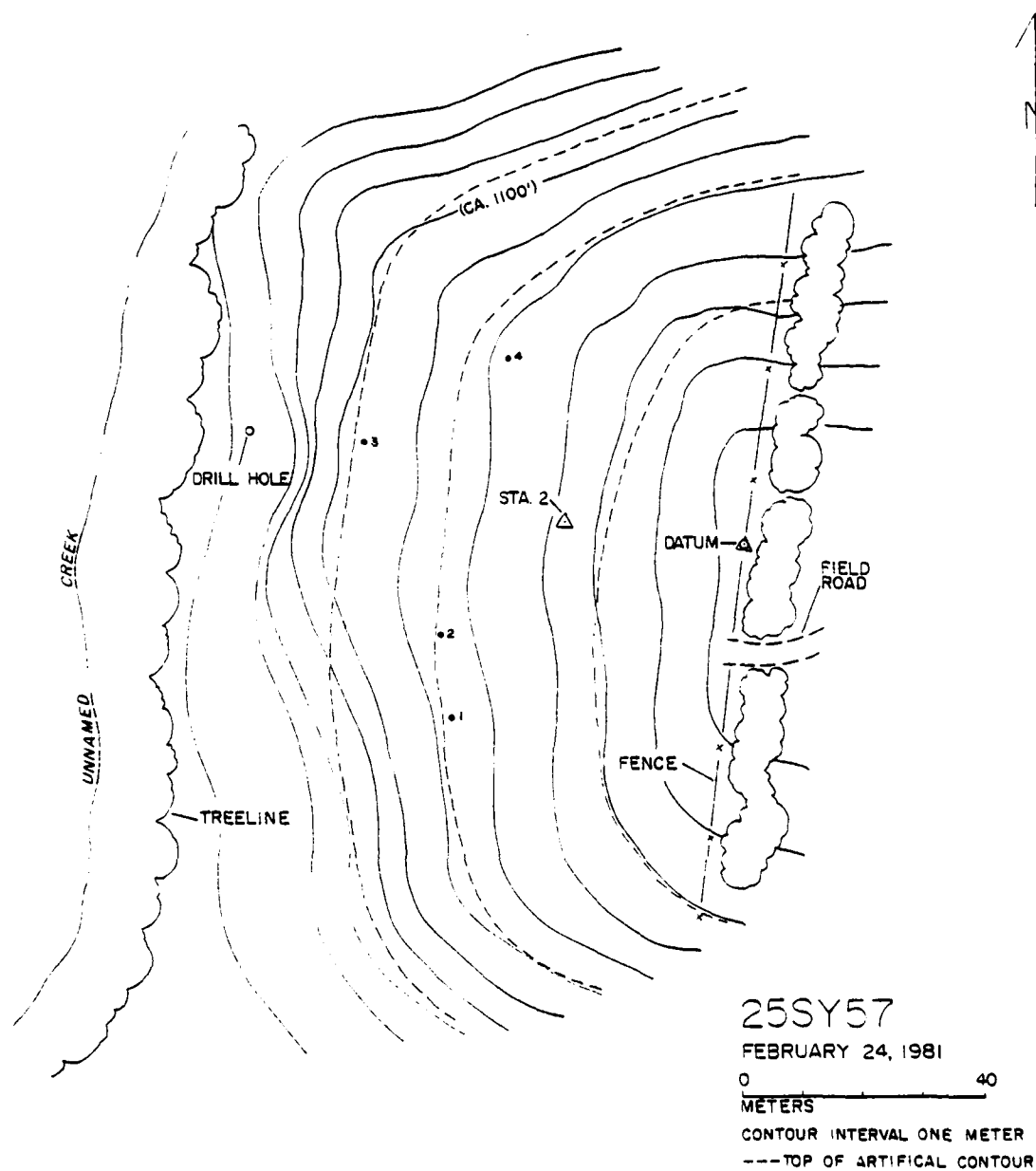
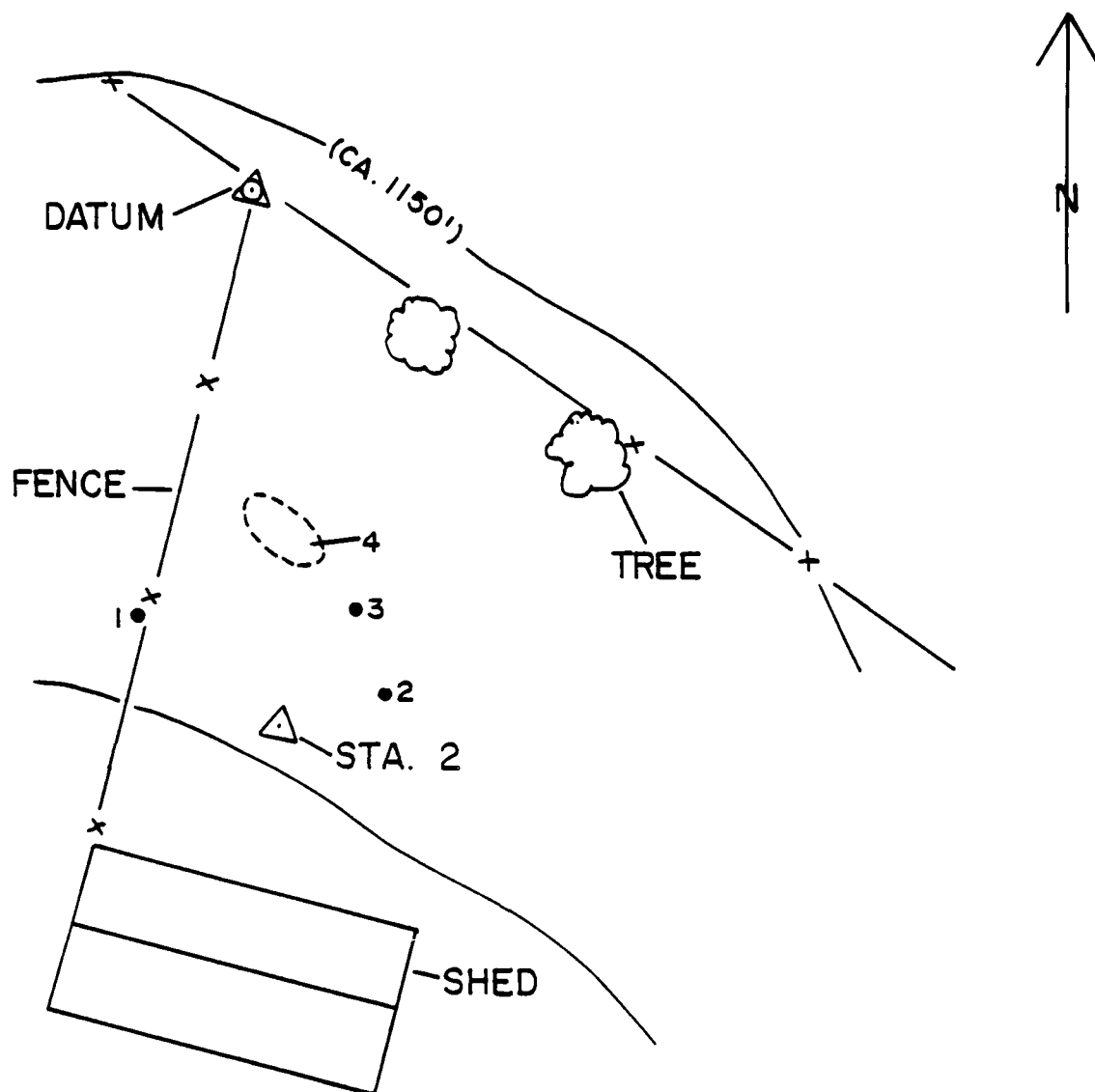


Figure 10. Map of surface materials recorded at archeological site 25SY57, proposed structure 20, Sarpy County, Nebraska.

Table 7. Inventory of cultural materials mapped on the surface at archeological site 25SY57; proposed structure 20, Sarpy County, Nebraska.

Location Number	Specimen Description	Comment
1	small, thin, unnotched, triangular biface (projectile); brown chalcedony	proximal segment
2	thin flake; Nehawka chert	complete
3	fire-cracked rock (?); white quartz	angular fragment
4	thick, steeply beveled flake tool, tan Nehawka chert	complete

NOTE: all materials were collected; plotted locations are indicated in Figure 10.



25SY58

FEBRUARY 24, 1981

0 15
METERS

CONTOUR INTERVAL ONE METER

Figure 11. Map of surface materials recorded at archeological site 25SY58; proposed structure 20, Sarpy County, Nebraska.

Table 8. Inventory of cultural materials mapped on the surface at archeological site 25SY58; proposed structure 20, Sarpy County, Nebraska.

Location Number	Specimen Description
1	minute flake; light gray Nehawka chert
2	thin flake fragment; light gray Nehawka chert
	minute flake; light gray Nehawka chert
3	small flake; yellow/gray chert
	small flake fragment; dark gray Nehawka chert
	minute flake; dark brown Nehawka chert
4	small flake; reddish brown chert
	small flake; greenish brown Nehawka chert
	flake fragment; pink chert
	small flake; yellow chert
	small flake; dark gray Nehawka chert
	thick flake; yellow/gray Nehawka chert

NOTE: all specimens were left in place; plotted locations are indicated in Figure 11.

25SY59 (LANGFELD)

This site is an occupied farmstead located on two major northwest trending ridges between 1160'-1180' elevation and approximately 400-950m from the east bank of an unnamed tributary of South Papillion Creek. This farmstead is an extensive donkey raising complex comprised of 15 structures scattered throughout an area of 60 acres. Most of the site, including two houses and the main animal area is located outside the project boundary. Six of the small outlying animal shelters and corrals are situated on project lands.

Investigation. The portion of the site located inside project boundaries was included within the area subjected to intensive survey. The locations of each of the six structures plotted on the U.S.G.S. 7.5' topographic map (Gretna quadrangle 1975) were verified and each building was photographed. Structures located outside the project area were not documented. Standardized archival research was initiated for the general farmstead location.

Results. The initial claim for the land tract occupied by this site was filed by Archibald McDougall in 1868 and finalized in 1869 (tract book). The land was owned by Fred and Emma Suhl in 1913 and also in 1920 (Sarpy County Atlases). A residence is not indicated at this location on either map nor on the 1893 topographic map (U.S.G.S. Fremont sheet). The 1964 Sarpy County plat map lists Beatrice Langfeld as the owner of this property. The residence of Daniel Langfeld is plotted at this location in the 1977 Sarpy County Rural Directory.

On the basis of background research (Appendix A), initial occupation of this site is tentatively identified as mid- to contemporary twentieth century.

The portion of the site located on project lands will be situated above the projected shoreline of the normal conservation pool (1096' elevation) and above the expected flood pool (1113.6' elevation) of the proposed lake.

25SY60 (BLAZEK)

A vacated farmstead was formerly situated at this site which is located at the base of a northwest facing slope at 1090' elevation and approximately 35m from the east bank of an unnamed tributary of South Papillion Creek. The location of this site is indicated on the photo-revised U.S.G.S. 7.5' topographic map (Gretna quadrangle 1975). All structural features have since been removed. The immediate site area is marked by isolated trees. The surrounding area is cultivated.

Investigation. The area was briefly visited to verify the site location. The general area was photographed and standardized archival research was initiated.

Results. The initial claim for the land tract occupied by this site was filed and finalized in 1861 by Rudolph Bader (tract book). The land was owned by John Blazek in 1913 and by Joseph Blazek in 1920 (Sarpy County Atlases). This site is plotted on the 1893 topographic map (U.S.G.S. Fremont sheet) and a residence is indicated near this location on the 1920 county atlas. The 1964 Sarpy County plat map lists Frank Stepanek as the owner of this property. A residence is not indicated at this location in the 1977 Sarpy County Rural Directory. The land is currently owned by the Federal government.

On the basis of background research (Appendix A), initial occupation of this site is tentatively identified as late nineteenth century.

This location is situated below the projected shoreline of the normal conservation pool (1096' elevation) of the proposed lake.

25SY61 (HEUCK)

This location is the site of a former farmstead and is situated on a southwest facing slope between 1120'-1130' elevation and approximately 300m from the east bank of an unnamed tributary of South Papillion Creek. This area is currently under cultivation and has been artificially terraced. A residence and outbuilding are indicated at this location on the 1956 U.S.G.S. topographic map (Gretna quadrangle) while only the outbuilding is plotted on the 1975 photorevised copy of this map. All structures have since been removed. A major portion of this site area appears to be situated outside project boundaries.

Investigation. The site was observed in the field to verify the absence of architectural features. Standardized archival research was initiated for this location.

Results. The initial claim for this land tract was filed by John Ruth in 1857 and was finalized in 1860 (tract book). The land was owned by Claus Heuck in 1913 and by Carl Heuck in 1920 (Sarpy County Atlases). A residence is plotted near this site on the 1893 topographic map (U.S.G.S. Fremont sheet) and also (Heuck) on the 1920 county atlas. The 1964 Sarpy County plat map lists Carl G. Heuck as the owner of this property. A residence is not listed for this location in the 1977 Sarpy County Rural Directory. The land is currently owned by the Federal government.

On the basis of background research (Appendix A), initial occupation of this site is tentatively identified as late nineteenth century.

This location will be situated above the projected normal conservation pool (1096' elevation) and above the maximum flood pool (1113.6' elevation) of the proposed lake.

25SY62 (SIMONSEN)

This location is the site of a former farmstead and is situated on a south facing slope between 1110'-1120' elevation and approximately 450m from the west bank of an unnamed tributary of South Papillion Creek. This site is indicated on the 1975 photorevised U.S.G.S. topographic map (Gretna quadrangle). All buildings have since been removed. The location is marked by depressions and mounds associated with the apparent leveling operation and is densely overgrown with weeds.

Investigation. The site was briefly visited in the field to verify the absence of structural features. The general area was photographed and standardized archival research was initiated.

Results. The initial claim for this land tract was filed by William J. Lanleto in 1870 and was finalized (Homestead claim) in 1877 (tract book). The land was owned by Claus Otte in 1913 and in 1920 (Sarpy County Atlases). A residence is plotted at this location on the 1893 topographic map (U.S.G.S. Fremont sheet) and also (Otte) on the 1920 Sarpy County Atlas. The 1964 Sarpy County plat map lists Jens Simonsen as the owner of this property. The residence of Richard Simonsen is indicated at this location in the 1977 Sarpy County Rural Directory. The land is currently owned by the Federal government.

On the basis of background research (Appendix A), initial occupation of this site is tentatively identified as late nineteenth century.

This location is situated above the projected shoreline of the normal conservation pool (1096' elevation) of the proposed lake.

25SY63 (BUSEKIST)

This location is the site of a former farmstead and is situated on a southeast facing slope between 1100'-1120' elevation and approximately 240m from the west bank of an unnamed tributary of South Papillion Creek. The site is indicated on the 1956 and the 1975 (photorevised) copies of the U.S.G.S. topographic map (Gretna quadrangle). All structures have since been removed. The location is currently marked by a shelterbelt and driveway.

Investigation. The site was briefly visited in the field to verify the absence of structural features. Standardized archival research was initiated.

Results. The initial claim for this land tract was filed by the Union Pacific Railroad in 1870 and was finalized in 1875 (tract book). The land was owned by William Busekist in 1913 and in 1920 (Sarpy County Atlases). A residence is plotted near this location on the 1893 topographic map (U.S.G.S. Fremont sheet) and on the 1920 county atlas. The 1964 Sarpy County plat map lists Frank Pflug as the owner of this property. A residence is not listed for this location in the 1977 Sarpy County Rural Directory. The land is currently owned by the Federal government.

On the basis of background research (Appendix A), initial occupation of this site is tentatively identified as late nineteenth century.

This location is situated above the projected shoreline of the normal conservation pool (1096' elevation) of the proposed lake.

25SY64 (JENSEN)

This location is the site of a former farmstead and is situated on a southeast facing slope at 1110' elevation and approximately 75m from the west bank of an unnamed tributary of South Papillion Creek. An outbuilding and associated trail are indicated at this site on the 1956 and 1975 (photorevised) copies of the U.S.G.S. topographic map (Gretna quadrangle). All structures have since been removed. This area is currently cultivated.

Investigation. This site was observed in the field to verify the absence of architectural features. Standardized archival research was initiated for this location.

Results. The initial claim for this land tract was filed by the Union Pacific Railroad in 1870 and was finalized in 1875 (tract book). The land was owned by Carl M. Jensen in 1913 and in 1920 (Sarpy County Atlases). A residence is plotted at this location on the 1893 topographic map (U.S.G.S. Fremont sheet) and also (Jensen) on the 1920 county atlas. The 1964 Sarpy County plat map lists Frank Pflug as the owner of the property. A residence is not plotted at this site in the 1977 Sarpy County Rural Directory. The land is currently owned by the Federal government.

On the basis of background research (Appendix A), initial occupation of this site is tentatively identified as late nineteenth century.

This location will be situated above the projected shoreline of the normal conservation pool (1096' elevation) of the proposed lake.

25SY65 (BIANCHI)

This site consists of a surface scatter of Euroamerican refuse located on an east facing slope between 1120'-1130' elevation and approximately 150m from the west bank of an unnamed tributary of South Papillion Creek. This location may be the site of a former farmstead, however, brick fragments represent the only structural debris noted. This area is currently under cultivation.

Investigation. The site was identified during the intensive surface survey; photographs and a sketch map of the debris scatter were produced. Seven items of domestic debris were collected for potential temporally diagnostic information. Standardized archival research was initiated for this location.

Results. Material recovered from the surface of this site are listed in Table 9. These specimens are, in general, characteristic of early to mid-twentieth century domestic items. The relation of these materials to a former farmstead which was apparently located nearby is not clearly defined.

The initial claim for this land tract was filed by D. Webster Buckingham in 1857 and was finalized (Pre-Emption) in 1860 (tract book). This area was included in land owned by Anthony Bianchi in 1913 and in 1920 (Sarpy County Atlases). A residence is plotted at this location on the 1893 topographic map (U.S.G.S. Fremont sheet) and also (Bianchi) on the 1920 county atlas. The 1964 Sarpy County plat map lists Elia S. Rohwer as the owner of this property. A residence is not indicated at this location in the 1977 Sarpy County Rural Directory and no structures are plotted at this site on the recent (1956 and 1975) U.S.G.S. topographic maps (Gretna quadrangle). The land is currently owned by the Federal government.

On the basis of background research (Appendix A) it is apparent that a farmstead was formerly situated at or near this debris location. Initial occupation of this farmstead is tentatively identified as late nineteenth century.

This location will be situated above the projected shoreline of the normal conservation pool (1096' elevation) and above the maximum flood pool (1113.6' elevation) of the proposed lake.

25SY66

This site consists of occasional refuse scattered on the surface along the edge of a wooded area at the base of a northwest facing slope between 1070'-1090' elevation and approximately 50m from the east bank of an unnamed tributary of South Papillion Creek. A farmstead is plotted at this location on the 1975 (photorevised) U.S.G.S. topographic map (Gretna quadrangle), however, no evidence of structural remains was noted at this site. A single dresser drawer, a large concrete block (ca. 1m³) and occasional bottle glass fragments were observed along the wooded margin of this presently cultivated area.

Investigation. This area was intensively inspected during the pedestrian surface survey. Standardized archival research was initiated for this location.

Results. This site is situated on the boundary line between two land tracts for which initial claims were filed by George German in 1857 and by John W. Phelps in 1860 (tract book). The western tract was owned by Elizabeth Gates in 1913 and in 1920 while the eastern tract was owned by Edith Gramlich in 1913 and by Fred W. Gramlich in 1920 (Sarpy County Atlases). Residences at locations other than the subject site are indicated for both tracts on the 1920 county atlas. No structures are plotted at this site on any of the reviewed map sources with the exception of the 1975 topographic map (U.S.G.S. Gretna quadrangle). The land is currently owned by the Federal government.

Table 9. Inventory of cultural materials recovered from the surface at archeological site 25SY65; proposed structure 20, Sarpy County, Nebraska.

Specimen Number	Description	Comment
1	ceramic; power pole resistor	dark brown glaze
2	ironstone; door knob fragment	white glaze
3	ironstone; fragment	white
4	stone ware; fragment	Bristol slip, cobalt decoration
5	clear glass; bottle fragment	embossed partial label: "Omaha Bottling Co."
6	orange pressed glass; fragment	possibly candy dish
7	milk glass; fragment	possibly jar lid

NOTE: all materials were recovered as a general surface collection.

Background research (Appendix A) failed to identify any previous record of a farmstead at this location.

The site is situated near the proposed dam axis of structure 20.

DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A comprehensive review of previous studies concerning prehistoric and historic human settlement within the east-central Nebraska region provided evidence of cultural use of the general project vicinity for the past 10,000 years. Although prior research was limited to investigation of scattered areas located outside the current project units, the variety and density of cultural remains recorded in these adjacent localities indicate that this two-county area represents considerable potential for study of settlement during both the prehistoric and historic periods. The present intensive field inspection within portions of the two project units provided only limited evidence of this potential. Evaluations of site-specific field investigations and archival research are discussed further below.

PRELIMINARY RESOURCE EVALUATION

The present Phase 1 study was responsible for providing sufficient documentation of identified cultural resources to determine the necessity and scope of further work (Phase 2) required to assess National Register eligibilities. Limited site-specific work, including surface documentation (e.g., mapping) and archival research (e.g., tract book records) was initiated where appropriate to identify potentials for further data recovery and other National Register qualifications which would warrant detailed assessment. This preliminary evaluation was completed for each of the 19 sites located on project lands; resources identified outside of project boundaries were not considered.

NATIVE AMERICAN RESOURCES

Native American resources previously recorded in the surrounding vicinity, are largely identified as prehistoric and historic components of the Plains Village period. Included are various village sites indicating intensive use of the area during this period.

The present field investigation provided only limited evidence of Native American occupation within the project units and included few culturally diagnostic remains. No Native American sites were identified within structure 18 and only two small sites and an isolated location were recorded within structure 20. One site (25SY57) contained a single patterned tool specimen; a small, thin, triangular projectile point was recovered from the surface and represents a form attributed, in general, to the Plains Village period.

These two sites are limited in content as well as extent and were likely produced as a result of singular, short-term Native American activities (e.g., brief camping or tool-making activities). Both of these sites have been disturbed by contemporary agricultural developments. Surface specimens recovered at site 25SY57 had been exposed as a result

of artificial contouring of the small knoll on which the site is located. The other site (25SY58) is exposed on the surface within a fenced enclosure currently used for raising donkeys.

Contour maps of observed surface remains were produced at each site and all surface specimens were collected at 25SY57. Further productive data recovery is not expected at either of these locations and further investigations will not be required.

EUROAMERICAN RESOURCES

Historic background research provided evidence of extensive Euroamerican settlement within the general study area during the last half of the nineteenth century. Within the immediate project vicinity, this activity was limited to rural settlement. Land claims in this area appear to have been initiated during the early 1850s.

Initial land claims and subsequent ownership of farmstead sites identified within the two project units are summarized in Table 10. The dates of initial land transactions range from 1857 to 1870. Land tracts associated with ten of these 17 sites (59%) were claimed in 1860 or earlier. While archival information appears to indicate that all but one site (25SY59) associated with structure 20 in Sarpy County were occupied during the late nineteenth century, only one site (25D029) within structure 18 in Douglas County seems to represent this period.

With limited exceptions (e.g., foundations), all architectural features had been removed from farmstead sites situated within structure 20 prior to the present survey. In the absence of currently established archeological interest in rural domestic sites in this area, consideration of nonarchitectural values and data recovery potentials would not be productive. Historic values associated with these locations were not identified as a result of this study. In these respects, further site-specific assessment of National Register eligibilities for these locations will not be required.

Architectural Sites. All seven of the Euroamerican sites identified within structure 18 contain standing buildings and all but one (25D035) of these sites include occupied dwellings. In that two of these houses (25D028 and 25D031) are of contemporary construction, only four sites (25D029, 25D032, 25D033, and 25D034) warrant further evaluative consideration.

The dwellings at each of these sites are illustrated in Figures 12 and 13. The preliminary appraisal of these sites is focused primarily on these structures. The standard guide to American architectural styles (Whiffen 1969) recommended for reference by the National Park Service (Federal Register 1977, 42(183):47667) was consulted. This source did not provide any stylistic information relevant to the current study. The historic architect (D. Murphy) for the State Historic Preservation Office was also consulted for professional guidance concerning rural domestic architecture within this study region.

Table 10. Summary of land ownership pertinent to the periods of occupation of historic sites recorded within proposed project units; Papillion Creek Tributaries Project, Douglas and Sarpy Counties, Nebraska.

Site Number	Site Description and Current Owner/Tenant	Initial Land Transactions		Earliest Mapping of Residence Structures
		Date	Name (comment)	
Douglas County (Structure 18):				
25D028	farmstead; occupied (Herman Backhaus)	1859	George A. McCoy (owned by H. Rempel in 1920)	1977 rural directory; Henry Rempel
25D029	farmstead; occupied (I. Baker/F. Citta)	1864	Henrietta Caldwell (owned by Hans Ehlers in 1913)	1893 topographic map
25D031	farmstead; occupied (W.J. VonDohren)	1857	John Lange (owned by Bridget Powers in 1913)	1977 rural directory; W.J. VonDohren
25D032	farmstead; occupied (J.D. VonDohren)	1857	Lewis A. Curtice (owned by Christ Biel, 1913 and 1920)	1913 county atlas; Christ Biel
25D033	farmstead; occupied (W.J. VonDohren)	1857	John Lange (owned by C.A. Schmidt in 1920)	1920 county atlas; C.A. Schmidt
25D034	farmstead; occupied (Bauermeister/Schultz)	1859	Emmanuel H. Link (owned by Henry Luenenburg in 1913)	1920 county atlas; Henry Luenenburg
25D035	outbuildings; abandoned (F. Bauermeister)	1859	John Hallenbeck (owned by F. Bauermeister, 1920)	1975 topographic map

NOTE: data presented on this table were derived from the tract book record, various county atlases, plat maps, and rural directories for Douglas and Sarpy Counties, and from U.S.G.S. topographic maps prepared in 1893 (Fremont 30' sheet) and in 1956 and 1975 (Gretna 7.5' quadrangle).

Table 10. Summary of land ownership pertinent to the periods of occupation of historic sites recorded within proposed project units; Papillion Creek Tributaries Project, Douglas and Sarpy Counties, Nebraska (continued).

Site Number	Site Description and Current Owner/Tenant	Initial Land Transactions		Earliest Mapping of Residence Structures
		Date	Name (comment)	
Sarpy County (Structure 20):				
25SY55	farmstead; abandoned (Federal/Hurst)	1862	Regin Shawhan and Alfredo Sneath (owned by Jurgen Rex, 1913)	1920 county atlas; Claus Otte (building west of site (?) noted on 1893 topographic map)
25SY56	former farmstead (Federal/Hurst)	1860	John W. Phelps (owned by Elizabeth Gates in 1913, 1920)	1893 topographic map
25SY59	farmstead; occupied (Federal/Langfeld)	1868	Archibald McDougall (owned by F. Suhl, 1913)	1977 rural directory; Daniel Langfeld
25SY60	former farmstead (Federal/Hurst)	1861	Rudolph Bader (owned by John Blazek, 1913)	1893 topographic map
25SY61	former farmstead (Federal/Schnack)	1857	John Ruth (owned by Claus Heuck, 1913)	1893 topographic map (also 1920; Carl Heuck)
25SY62	former farmstead (Federal/Weeth)	1870	W.J. Lanleton (owned by Claus Otte, 1913)	1893 topographic map (also 1920; Otte, and 1977; Simonsen)
25SY63	former farmstead (Federal/Mowinkel)	1870	Union Pacific R.R. (owned by W. Busek1st, 1913, 1920)	1893 topographic map

Table 10. Summary of land ownership pertinent to the periods of occupation of historic sites recorded within proposed project units; Papillion Creek Tributaries Project, Douglas and Sarpy Counties, Nebraska (concluded).

Site Number	Site Description and Current Owner/Tenant	Initial Land Transactions		Earliest Mapping of Residence Structures
		Date	Name (comment)	
Sarpy County (concluded):				
25SY64	former farmstead (Federal/Mowinkel)	1870	Union Pacific R.R. (owned by Carl Jensen, 1913, 1920)	1893 topographic map (also 1920; Jensen)
25SY65	surface debris (Federal/Mowinkel)	1857	D.W. Buckingham (owned by Anthony Bianchi, 1913, 1920)	structure plotted nearby on 1893 topographic map
25SY66	surface debris (Federal/Hurst)	1857	George German (owned by Gramlich in 1913, 1920)	structures plotted on photorevised topographic map
		1860	John W. Phelps (owned by E. Gates in 1913, 1920) (site is between both tracts)	

NOTE: data presented on this table were derived from the tract book record, various county atlases, plat maps, and rural directories for Douglas and Sarpy Counties, and from U.S.G.S. topographic maps prepared in 1893 (Fremont 30' sheet) and in 1956 and 1975 (Gretna 7.5' quadrangle).



Figure 12. Photographs of architectural sites 25D032 and 25D033; proposed structure 18, Douglas County. A) house at 25D032, west elevation; B) house at 25D033, south and east elevations.



Figure 13. Photographs of architectural sites 25D029 and 25D034; proposed structure 18, Douglas County. A) house and concrete block building at 25D029, east elevations; B) house at 25D034, west and south elevations.

Vernacular architecture associated with rural settlement of the study area has not been previously documented or systematically evaluated. The Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) has not been initiated in the immediate project vicinity (D. Murphy, personal communication). Thus, criteria for evaluating these sites are limited.

A review of 1885 Federal census forms was conducted to provide some background information concerning the early occupants of these four sites. These forms are handwritten and some names are illegible. Entries identified as Hans Ehlers (25D029) and H. Luenenburg (25D034) were located while C.A. Schmidt (25D033) and Christ Biel (25D032) were not listed. Ehlers lived somewhere within the rural Millard township while Luenenburg operated a hardware store in the village of Millard and also apparently owned a farm of 120 acres. W.J. VonDohren is also listed in the 1885 census of Millard as a lumberyard owner. Members of Von Dohren's family currently own three project-related sites (25D031-33), but were apparently not involved in their construction. All three of these persons were first generation immigrants who were born in the former states of Schleswig and Holstein in Prussia. Both of these states were held by Denmark during the period of 1815-1864 but were annexed and combined into a single province by Prussia in 1867 following war with Austria in 1864. Ehlers, Luenenburg, and VonDohren may have immigrated to the United States prior to the joining of these two areas.

Based on this background research, it seems possible that sites in this area could provide information concerning the influence of ethnic building traditions, however, variability in vernacular tradition within the Plains region is, at present, undefined.

Three of the subject sites (25D032-34) are not of significant architectural interest. The dwellings at these sites were apparently constructed during the early twentieth century and vary in scale but likely include similar floor plans. Each is a two story gabled frame structure with a central chimney and varying shed and gabled roof room and porch additions. Two structures (25D032 and 25D033) include what appear to be more recently added chimneys at a single gable end (Figure 12). The architectural characteristics of these structures would not qualify these sites for National Register consideration; further investigations will not be required.

The remaining site (25D029) was apparently occupied during the late nineteenth century and may be of further interest both in terms of ethnic and architectural traditions. Clarification of potential National Register qualifications will require Phase 2 field documentation and background research. The dwelling (Figure 13A) at this site is a two story frame building comprised of two asymmetrical wings with an added porch occupying the interior space of this L-shaped structure. The relation of this house to the adjoining concrete block building is not clear. The construction sequence, original access in relation to the wing elements, and orientation of the house plan to the site context, also need to be defined.

Development of this information will require completion of systematic architectural description of the two-building complex, including more extensive photographic documentation, measured floor plans for both structures, and description of structural details. Floor plans and structural descriptions of major outbuildings and a measured plan of the general site should also be developed. In addition to expanding the archival research to more clearly establish the builder and date of construction, interviews with the current owner (Baker) and tenant (Citta) should be productive for obtaining historical details.

POTENTIAL PROJECT IMPACTS

Evaluation of the potential effects of project development on identified cultural resources is based solely on known project features, including the proposed location of the dam and spillway structures and the projected elevations of the normal conservation and maximum flood pool levels. Additional assessments would be required if further construction or other developments are included in future plans.

A summary of potential site-specific impacts is presented in Table 11. Fifteen of the 20 identified resource locations will be affected by project development; five sites are situated above the projected flood pool or are located outside project boundaries and should not be subject to direct impacts. Partial or total destruction is likely at 12 site locations; a single site (25SY60) will be inundated by the normal conservation pool of structure 20, while eight sites will be potentially affected by construction of the dam and spillway structures and three others will be situated at the projected shoreline of the two proposed lakes. The remaining three sites are situated above the expected permanent pool but are within the planned maximum flood pool area.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The present study has provided sufficient background research and in-field inspection to identify and document the surface characteristics and extent of cultural resources located within specified portions of the two project units. Further Phase 1 investigations will not be required.

Site-specific recommendations are presented in Table 11. A single Euroamerican location (25D029) identified within structure 18 will require Phase 2 investigations to obtain detailed site-specific data necessary to an assessment of potential National Register eligibility. Further information is needed to assess historic architectural qualities represented at this farmstead site. In particular, details concerning construction of the house are required.

In view of the preliminary evaluation of the remaining 19 identified resources, these sites do not warrant National Register consideration and further site-specific work is not recommended.

Table 11. Summary of potential project impacts and recommendations; Papillion Creek Tributaries Project, Douglas and Sarpy Counties, Nebraska.

Site Number	Description and Cultural Period	Field Status	Relation to Project (Projected Impacts)	Recommendations
<u>Douglas County (Structure 18):</u>				
25D028	Euroamerican; farmstead (contemporary)	occupied	at shoreline (erosion)	no further work
25D029	Euroamerican; farmstead (late 19th century)	occupied	at shoreline (erosion)	Phase 2 work is recommended
25D030	Native American; lithic and ceramic (unassigned)	disturbed by road	outside of project (none)	no further work
25D031	Euroamerican; farmstead (contemporary)	occupied	near dam axis (construction)	no further work
25D032	Euroamerican; farmstead (early 20th century)	occupied	near dam axis (construction)	no further work
25D033	Euroamerican; farmstead (early 20th century)	occupied	near dam axis (construction)	no further work
25D034	Euroamerican; farmstead (early 20th century)	occupied	near dam axis (construction)	no further work

NOTE: the impacts of various construction-related developments (e.g., access roads and borrow areas) and public use developments have not been defined and are not indicated in this table. Shoreline impacts are associated with the projected normal conservation pool elevation.

Table 11. Summary of potential project impacts and recommendations; Papillion Creek Tributaries Project, Douglas and Sarpy Counties, Nebraska (continued).

Site Number	Description and Cultural Period	Field Status	Relation to Project (Projected Impacts)	Recommendations
25D035	Euroamerican; outbuildings (associated with 25D034 ?)	abandoned; ruins	near dam axis (construction)	no further work
<u>Sarpy County (Structure 20):</u>				
25SY55	Euroamerican; farmstead foundations (late 19th or early 20th century)	abandoned; buildings removed	edge of flood pool (erosion)	no further work
25SY56	Euroamerican; farmstead foundation (late 19th century)	abandoned; buildings removed	spillway area (construction)	no further work
25SY57	Native American; lithic (Plains Village period)	disturbed by artificial terracing	on dam axis (construction)	no further work
25SY58	Native American; lithic (unassigned)	disturbed by animal shed and enclosure	above flood pool (none)	no further work
25SY59	Euroamerican; farmstead (mid- to contemporary 20th century)	occupied	above flood pool and outside of project (none)	no further work
25SY60	Euroamerican; farmstead (late 19th century)	abandoned; leveled	below normal pool (inundation)	no further work

Table 11. Summary of potential project impacts and recommendations; Papillion Creek Tributaries Project, Douglas and Sarpy Counties, Nebraska (concluded).

Site Number	Description and Cultural Period	Field Status	Relation to Project (Projected Impacts)	Recommendations
25SY61	Euroamerican; farmstead (late 19th century)	abandoned; leveled	above flood pool (none)	no further work
25SY62	Euroamerican; farmstead (late 19th century)	abandoned; leveled	within flood pool (erosion)	no further work
25SY63	Euroamerican; farmstead (late 19th century)	abandoned; buildings removed	within flood pool (erosion)	no further work
25SY64	Euroamerican; farmstead (late 19th century)	abandoned; leveled	near shoreline (erosion)	no further work
25SY65	Euroamerican; farmstead? (late 19th century)	surface debris; cultivated	above flood pool (none)	no further work
25SY66	Euroamerican; farmstead? (unknown)	surface debris; cultivated	near dam axis (construction)	no further work

NOTE: the impacts of various construction-related developments (e.g., access roads and borrow areas) and public use developments have not been defined and are not indicated in this table. Shoreline impacts are associated with the projected normal conservation pool elevation.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Phase 1 cultural resources investigations conducted within two proposed project units near Omaha, Nebraska, during February and March, 1981, were completed under a purchase order agreement between the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District, and the University of Nebraska-Lincoln. Comprehensive background research and intensive surface investigations within select project areas were carried out to identify cultural resources located on project lands and to assess the need for further evaluation of National Register eligibilities. The results of these investigations and the conclusions of the study are summarized in the following outline.

- 1) A comprehensive review of previous research indicated that no prior investigations had been conducted within the two project units and that no previously recorded resources were located on project lands.
- 2) These background studies provided evidence of cultural use of the project vicinity for the past 10,000 years and suggested that prehistoric and historic resources, particularly those associated with the last 1000 years of settlement, were likely to be identified within the project areas.
- 3) An intensive pedestrian surface survey was carried out for 100% of the proposed dam axis and spillway areas and for select portions of remaining project lands; this work was completed for 492 acres (51.4%) within structure 18 and for 716 acres (60.4%) within structure 20.
- 4) The in-field inspection resulted in identification of 20 previously unrecorded cultural resources of which 19 are situated totally or partially within project limits. These resources include three Native American sites and 17 Euroamerican farmstead locations. Isolated cultural specimens were also recorded at five locations within or near the two project units.
- 5) The ten Euroamerican locations and two Native American sites situated within structure 20 do not warrant National Register consideration and further investigations within this unit are not required.
- 6) With the exception of one site (25D029), the seven Euroamerican sites located within structure 18 are not considered to represent National Register qualities and further investigations at these locations are not recommended.

- 7) A Phase 2 investigation to obtain further information required for assessing potential National Register qualifications is recommended for architectural site 25D029. This site is situated on or near the projected normal pool elevation and will be affected by development of structure 18.
- 8) Although further Phase 1 investigations are not recommended within either of the two project units, there remains the potential that previously undefined subsurface cultural deposits may be exposed during the construction and operating phases of the projects. In this event, the location should be evaluated by a professional archeologist.

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APPENDIX A

SITE LOCATIONAL DATA AND FIELD RECORDS

(NOT FOR PUBLIC RELEASE)

SECRET

Appendix B
continued